

## Thatcher cites poll support for renewal of policy

**● Mrs Thatcher's new administration, strengthened by its increased majority, plans a continuation of policies, outlined in the Queen's speech yesterday.**  
**● Trade unions face periodic ballots on holding political funds, as well as ballots on strike action and electing union leaders.**  
**● The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, extending police powers, will reappear amended. Legislation on an independent prosecution body is uncertain.**  
**● Divorce reforms would make children's needs a priority, introduce "quick" divorces after one year and end wives' life-long maintenance.**  
**● The Government's drive to sell nationalized industries into private hands will be concentrated on telecommunications, arms factories and oil.**  
**● The oil assets of British Gas will probably raise £500m of the £750m expected from privatization this financial year.**

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A new confidence in the Prime Minister's delivery and a grim resignation on the Opposition benches were yesterday apparent when the new Parliament, lopsided with Conservative members, gathered to hear and debate the Queen's speech. The Government's favoured theme of continuity was emphasized not only by the Monarch's ceremonial opening of the session. Of some 16 government bills outlined in the speech from the Throne, five were familiar measures which started in the last Parliament only to die at the dissolution on May 13.

A sixth will be a shortened Finance Bill containing the tax reductions proposed in the last Budget which the Opposition declined to endorse last month. The rest of the list contained only one Bill which had not been foreshadowed. It will introduce private capital into the royal ordinance factories.

The resuscitated measures include the Bill to denationalize British Telecom; the Housing and Building Control Bill, which extends the right to buy; the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, will not reintroduce until

Leading article, page 15

Frank Johnson in the Commons

## Hereditary Dimbleby Herald shuffles the assorted cards

The ceremony was the familiar one the same as we customarily see in the autumn at the state opening of each session. But this was the state opening, not just of a new session, but of a new Parliament. So the occasion fairly heaved with significance: the sort of significance you only get when one of us, politician or observer of politicians, has the slightest idea what it signified. Who knows what perils, reversals of fortune, rises, falls, triumphs and betrayals lay ahead over the next five years? No one: least of all the ministers, our rulers, the beneficiaries of this immense majority. Hence their studied looks of ease and confidence. In such a condition of indescribable ignorance did both Houses await the arrival of Queen and Speech. Only the old ceremony was known for

sure. I peeped into the Lords. It was the familiar riot of scarlet and ermine. I peeped next into the Commons. It was just the familiar riot. All was reassuring. But in both chambers something was missing. This was the voice-over of Mr Richard Dimbleby - holder of Dimbleby Herald Preposterous, the hereditary office whose origins reach back deep into the middle ages of the television era, to about the year 1953. Loyal readers may recall that I tried watching the ceremony from the Lords gallery last autumn, but that it did not seem real. Only Dimbleby can bring order to this world of animated playing cards (blasting on trumpets); the Earl Marshal and the Lord Great Chamberlain (walking backwards of course); someone in ermine black stockings getting a door

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The Queen, in full regalia, on her way to open Parliament (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

## Rise in mortgage rate annoys Prime Minister

By Lorna Bourke

The Prime Minister is annoyed with the building societies over yesterday's rise in home loan rates from 10 per cent to 11.25 per cent. The increase immediately put an extra 0.5 per cent to 0.4 per cent on the Retail Price Index.

She said during the debate on The Queen's speech: "I do not disguise my disappointment, especially as interest rates were reduced in the middle of April, first to 10 per cent and, since the election to 9.5 per cent - only half a per cent above what they were when the present mortgage rates were fixed."

The building societies' decision to raise home loan rates was widely expected, but it was not unanimous and was clearly difficult to make. "Never have I viewed an interest rate change with such mixed feelings," Mr Christopher Sharp, general manager of the Northern Rock Building Society, said.

With mortgage demand running at nearly £2,000m a month, but with cash coming into the societies at only half the necessary level, the societies found themselves in an awkward corner.

But the rates being offered on building society investments were already competitive, and there is some doubt whether yesterday's 1 per cent increase from 6.5 per cent, net of basic rate tax, to 7.5 per cent will produce the necessary increase in deposits.

Mr Herbert Walden, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said: "The increase in the investment rate should increase the inflow of funds into societies, and thus enable lending to continue at a high level." He expected the higher investment rate to lift monthly receipts from their present level of about £300m to about £600m or £700m.

The main high street banks refused to comment on their home loan rates, though all will be looking at them carefully and should announce any changes within a few days. For Lloyds, which recently said it was discontinuing lending to new borrowers, any change would affect only existing borrowers.

The increase in mortgage rates should be slightly less painful for borrowers this time round, because of the introduction two months ago of Miras (Mortgage Interest Relief At Source).

Homebuyers with loans under £25,000 now make monthly repayments to the building society after the deduction of mortgage interest tax relief. They no longer have to wait for the Inland Revenue to adjust tax code numbers to take

Monthly Repayments Net of Tax Relief on a Home Loan

	Old rate 10%	New rate 11.25%
£10,000	£71.60	£77.40
£15,000	£107.40	£116.10
£20,000	£143.20	£154.80
£25,000	£179.00	£193.50
£30,000	£214.80	£232.20

\*Although tax relief is granted on mortgage interest on loans up to £30,000, loans between £25,000 and £30,000 are not subject to Miras until April 1984 and these borrowers will still be making gross repayments and claiming tax relief from the Inland Revenue.

account of higher interest payments.

Borrowers with loans over £25,000 continue to claim relief on their tax returns.

The commitment to raise the ceiling for mortgage interest relief from £25,000 to £30,000 during the current tax year was confirmed in the Queen's Speech.

## Union optimistic after talks on FT dispute

Union officials said last night that there appeared to have been a breakthrough in talks to end the three-week strike at the Financial Times and there was optimism that the newspaper would resume publication by the start of next week.

An end of the deadlock in the strike by 270 members of the National Graphical Association came during five hours of talks at the London offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service between NGA officials and senior FT executives.

Mr Joe Wade, the NGA general secretary, said, as he left the talks: "We have made pretty good progress. We are fairly optimistic that by the end of the weekend there will be a resumption of publication."

He said there was one sticking point in a proposed framework of negotiations which would span the next six weeks while the newspaper was produced normally and if that blockage could be removed NGA members would be recommended to return to work.

Under the Acas proposals a two-week period of talks between the management and the NGA would be held under the auspices of Acas and try to produce a press room agreement for the union's 24 full- and part-time machine managers.

Mr Wade said that following that agreement there would be a further four weeks of negotiations, this time involving the other main print union, Sogat 82, which represents machine assistants, with the aim of getting a joint press room agreement.

## Soviet sea 'bug' near US Trident range

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

The United States Navy has discovered a Russian "bugging" device in the sea off the American West Coast, near the top security test range used by its Trident missile submarines.

Its purpose was to record the acoustic signature of the Trident boats which could then be identified by Russian sonar equipment with the precision promised by a fingerprint expert.

The US Defence Department has been astonished by the risk taken by the Soviet Union in planning the device in such a sensitive area of American waters.

What it finds most disturbing of all, however, is that the microelectronics on board, although made in Russian factories, were a replica of those manufactured in the United States.

The recent discovery, disclosed by a senior US official in London yesterday is claimed to be the latest example of how Western firms are aiding Soviet defence technology by exporting microelectronics production facilities and sophisticated computers.

Moscow defectors have told US intelligence that as many as 20,000 Russians are employed worldwide with the objective of spying on Western technology.

## Israeli pay fast forces hospitals to close doors

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

A hunger strike by 2,000 doctors in support of a long-running pay dispute had by last night brought Israel's medical system perilously close to collapse, with many doctors fainting in the heat from the effects of the fast.

The dispute is rapidly becoming the dominant political issue, posing new difficulties for the ruling Government. The ruling coalition yesterday defeated a no confidence motion in its handling of the affair by 61 votes to 50, after some of the bitterest parliamentary exchanges heard for years.

The human drama of the 114-day dispute has been increased by the continuing war in Lebanon. At 10 am yesterday, the Ramban Hospital in Haifa - one of Israel's largest - was declared open to military personnel only, and plans were instituted to evacuate nearly half of its patients who were civilians.

At Ramban, more than 200 doctors were fasting, and there, as in hospitals throughout the country, those who became too weak were treated with intravenous infusions by colleagues. The first hospitals were reported to have closed their doors to all new patients by noon.

The biggest to refuse admissions was Hadassah Hospital, on Jerusalem's Mount Scopus, where parents of 11 premature babies claimed the infants were in danger because no doctors were attending them.

Despite angry debates within Israel about the Hippocratic oath, the number of doctors joining the water only fast has been growing daily.

Marathon negotiations aimed at solving the strike resumed yesterday afternoon after a second personal intervention by Mr Menachem Begin, the embattled Prime Minister.

The Government is afraid that with inflation running at 145 per cent giving in to the doctors' demands could result in an avalanche of matching pay claims.

## Secret vote at BL on washing up

By Clifford Webb

A mass meeting of 5,000 workers at BL's Cowley car body plant yesterday broke with established union practice and voted to submit the long running "washing-up time" issue to the test of a secret ballot.

The unusual course was recommended by shop stewards after a show of hands had indicated that the meeting was split evenly on acceptance of "bell to bell" working which management reimposed in the plant on Tuesday.

Mr David Buckle, the Oxford district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who played a key role in the month-long strike on the same issue in April, was quick to point out: "We have no objection to the principle of ballots. All I hope is that if this decision goes against the company it will accept it."

The big question unanswered last night was whether workers in the adjoining assembly plant would follow the lead of their colleagues and also hold a ballot. It was their solid opposition to the loss of six minutes' daily washing-up time at the end of shifts which sustained the strike and cost Austin Rover £120m of production, mainly new Majestic.

Last night assembly workers accused their colleagues in the body plant of "always being lukewarm" about the washing-up issue. They said they had not joined the original strike and many had worked the extra time on Tuesday.

## Hijackers threaten to blow up plane

Rome (AP) - Airport officials refuelled a hijacked Boeing 707 airliner last night after two Lebanese, calling themselves "Black Berets", threatened to blow up the Libyan-chartered aircraft.

Athens and Rome airport officials said there were 23 passengers and 11 crew on board. But an Italian source quoting unnamed airport officials put the total number of passengers as high as 134.

The airliner, chartered from the Romanian airline Tarom, and hijacked while flying from Athens to Tripoli, Libya, remained on an isolated part of the runway at Ciampino military airport after the refuelling was completed.

Airport sources said the hijackers, armed with a pistol and a suitcase they claimed was

filled with explosives, demanded that the airliner be flown "towards Beirut".

In Beirut, Mr Pierre Khoury, Lebanon's Public Works Minister, told a state radio interviewer that "all necessary security measures have been taken to prevent the hijackers from landing at Beirut airport."

The Rome airport sources said the hijackers were believed to be Lebanese Shiite Muslims. They also demanded to talk to the ambassadors of Romania and Libya.

Between August, 1978, and December, 1981, six aircraft were hijacked by the followers of Imam Mousa Sadr, the missing religious leader of Lebanon's 900,000 Shiite Muslims.

The Pope, addressing a crowd of close to two million chanting, cheering, restless Poles, yesterday called on "every son and daughter" of Poland to denounce weakness including the "arrogant use of power".

As the crowd dispersed after the Pope's sermon in Bionia meadow, Cracow, one of the largest Solidarity demonstrations of the visit broke out. Some thousands of union sympathizers held aloft their banners, flowed with the tide and shouted: "The Pope is with Solidarity" and "Walesa, Walesa".

The Church users nearby did nothing but a militia helicopter hovered overhead telling the



## Pope denounces 'arrogant power'

From Roger Boyes, Cracow

and to avoid any possible accusations by the Government that the Church is politicizing the Papal visit.

After his address to the Cracow congregation the Pope went to the steel-producing city of Nowa Huta to speak to half a million or more workers gathered to celebrate the consecration of a new church.

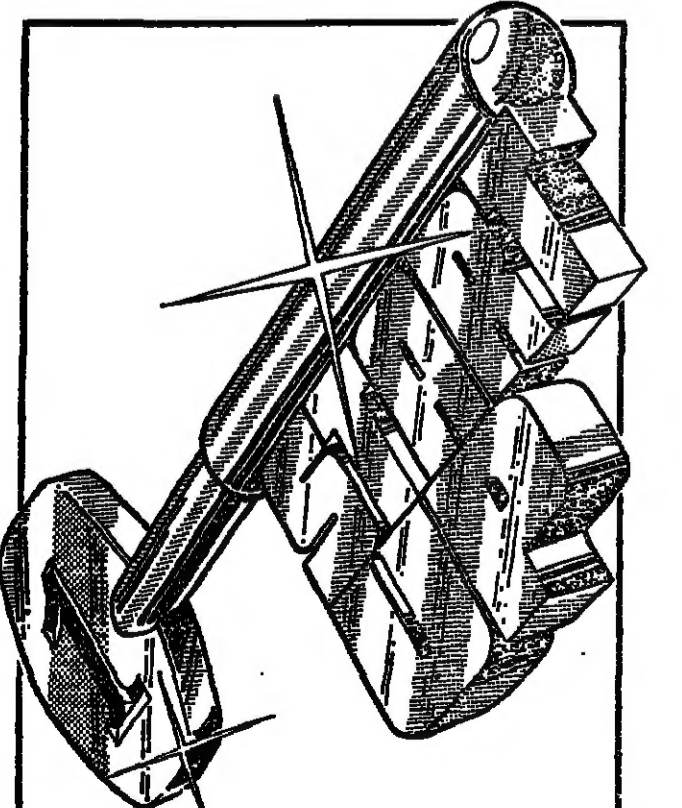
The Pope's message to the Nowa Huta workers was about the dignity of labour. "Every individual is called to a similar victory, every son and daughter of Poland who follows the example of her saints and [her] beatified. Their elevation to the altars in their homeland

is the sign of that strength which is more powerful than any human weakness and more powerful than any situation, even the most difficult, not excluding the arrogant use of power.

"I ask you to call these weaknesses, these sins, these vices, these situations, by name; to fight against them."

The Vatican meanwhile clearly believes it is important that the Government should be denied any ammunition against the Church. A Vatican statement, issued late on Tuesday night, deplored the way in which the Pope's visit had been portrayed as a political event.

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## THE TIMES Tomorrow

New dimension  
The way we see things is about to undergo a dramatic change. The 3-D art of holography will alter many visual images. Spectrum explains how and why.  
Girl Friday  
What makes a good PA (or what used to be known as a secretary)? Or a good boss, for that matter? Friday Page researches.  
Wimbledon  
Rex Bellamy and David Miller follow the seeds and the hopefuls.  
Special report  
On the British market for commercial vehicles.

## P&O bid referred by Parkinson

The £300m bid for P&O made by Trafalgar House has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The decision is his first major ruling in the post.

## Harrods dispute over houses

Tenants of 31 houses near Harrods in Knightsbridge, London, have condemned the store, saying it sold the leases on their houses without warning. Residents of Trevor Square say Harrods also blocked a chance for them to buy their houses.

## Nissan wait

Nissan will make a final decision on its proposed £500m British car plant before the end of the year, Mr Takashi Ishihara, the company president, said in Tokyo.

## American thaw

While the Soviet Union moves towards confrontation rather than concessions, signs are emerging that the US is seeking a constructive dialogue.

## Newsmen killed

Two American journalists were killed by rocket fire near the Honduran border with Nicaragua. The Honduran Foreign Ministry claimed that the firing came from Nicaragua.

## Breweries move

Ellerman Lines may be nearer to selling its brewing subsidiaries - Harlepool-based J.W. Cameron and East Anglia's Tollymache Cobbold - separately from its shipping interests.

## India's triumph



Kapil Dev, the Indian cricket captain, who schemed the tactical six-wicket victory over England in the Presidential World Cup. In the final India will meet the West Indies.

## Meeting again

Billie Jean King, the No 10 seed, aged 39, and Rosemary Casals, 34, who contested a Wimbledon singles semi-final in 1969, are to meet again in this year's third round.

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Letters: On Labour leadership, from Mr Frank Field, MP; building societies, from Mr M. G. Lewis; Iraqi Kurds, from Mr K. Lee.

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Spectrum: Profile of Lord Harewood.

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# THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ● Divorce reforms envisaged ● Telecom to be sold ● Cable TV body planned

## Bills to implement tax cuts and union reform

The Queen, in her speech opening the new session of Parliament, said:

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons.

I look forward with great pleasure to receiving the President of Sri Lanka on a state visit in October and to paying visits to Kenya, Bangladesh and India in November. I also look forward to being present on the occasion of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in New Delhi in November.

My Government are determined to sustain Britain's contribution to western defence. They will play an active and constructive part in the North Atlantic Alliance, they will modernize the existing independent nuclear deterrent with the Trident programme and will maintain adequate conventional forces.

My Government, in cooperation with the United Kingdom's allies, will work vigorously for balanced and verifiable measures of arms control. They strongly support the United States proposals for reductions in nuclear forces. They stand by the Nato decision to counter existing Soviet systems and to begin the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles by the end of 1983. The numbers finally deployed will depend upon the outcome of the Geneva talks.

My Government will work constructively for the development of the European Community. They will continue to seek a lasting solution to the budget problem. They will support negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community.

My Government will continue fully to discharge their obligations to the people of the Falkland Islands. They reaffirm their commitment to the people of Gibraltar. They will continue talks with China on the future of

Hong Kong, with the aim of reaching a solution acceptable to this Parliament, to China and to the people of Hong Kong.

My Government will continue their full support for the Commonwealth. They will play an active and constructive role at the United Nations. They will promote increased cooperation and trade with developing nations. They will maintain a substantial aid programme directed especially at the poorer countries and will encourage the flow of British private investment.

My Government will work in close cooperation with governments of other countries and with international institutions to promote international recovery on a non-inflationary basis. They will urge the need to preserve and strengthen an open world trading system.

Members of the House of Commons, estimates for the public service will be laid before you.

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons. My Government will pursue policies designed to increase economic prosperity and to reduce unemployment. They will seek a further reduction in inflation. They will continue to maintain firm control of public expenditure and a responsible financial strategy based upon sound money and lower public borrowing.

My Government will promote growth in output and opportunities for employment by encouraging industry to be adaptable and efficient, and to compete successfully. Continued attention will be paid to the development and application of new technology. The improvement in training will be sustained. The special employment measures will continue to assist those out of work.

A Bill will be introduced to give trade union members greater control over their unions.

Legislation will be introduced to prepare for the introduction of private finance into national

ized industries, including British Telecommunications, and the Royal Ordnance Factories. Provision will be made for the regulation of telecommunications and the reform of the Telegraph Act.

Legislation will be introduced to reform the organization of public transport in London.

Legislation will be brought forward shortly to reserve the major tax reductions proposed in the 1983 Budget have not yet enacted.

My Government will encourage the further development of United Kingdom oil and gas resources, and introduce legislation to abolish royalties in new fields. The disposal of the British Gas Corporation's oil assets will be completed.

My Government will pursue policies which sustain our agricultural, food and fishing industries. Legislation will be introduced to make more farming tenancies available in England and Wales.

Legislation will be brought forward to provide a selective scheme to curb excessive rate increases by individual local authorities, and to provide a general power, to be used if necessary, for the limitation of rate increases for all authorities. Measures to improve the rating system will also be laid before you.

Proposals will be prepared for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils.

Legislation will be introduced to extend the right of certain public sector and other tenants to buy their homes, and to reform the system of building control in England and Wales.

My Government will remain steadfast in their support for the services which maintain law and order. A Bill will be introduced to replace the existing law on the prevention of terrorism. For England and Wales, legislation will be brought

forward to modernise the law on police powers and to amend the law of criminal evidence and on police complaints procedures. Proposals will be prepared for the establishment of an independent prosecution service.

Measures will be brought forward to protect personal information held on computers, and to establish a cable authority and provide a framework for the development of cable systems.

A Bill will be introduced to improve family law and its administration in England and Wales.

Further action will be taken to ensure that patients receive the best value for the money spent on the national health service.

My Government will pursue policies for improving standards of education and widening parental choice and influence in relations to schools. Legislation will be introduced to enable grants to be paid to local education authorities in England and Wales for innovations and improvements in the curriculum.

Measures relating to Scotland will include reforms to the rating system and the reform of the law relating to roads.

In Northern Ireland, my Government will continue to give the highest priority to upholding law and order.

Through the Northern Ireland Assembly, the people of Northern Ireland will continue to be offered a framework for participation in local democracy and political progress on the basis of widespread acceptance throughout the community.

Other measures will be laid before you.

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your counsels.

## Tories must be shaken out of their complacency

### COMMONS

The Queen's Speech combined complacency and callousness on a scale which was scarcely describable when one looked at the facts. Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Blaenau Gwent), said when he opened the debate on the Speech in the House of Commons.

He said the House should consider the scale of events, the dangers, perils and miseries which some people were now facing. The Speech went nowhere near measuring up to the scale of events.

During the election Government spokesmen prided themselves on not making any promises about unemployment. Unemployment figures were not going to stay the same, or anywhere like it. Things would go on getting worse. Fresh redundancies had been declared almost every day since the election. Jobs in rail, steel, the health service, telecommunications, local authority services would disappear. The manufacturing sector slide in British industry would continue.

Some forecasts expected at least one and a half million jobs to disappear in the next five years. In a country already number one in accepting the loss of another 7 per cent might not sound so catastrophic. In the last four years, the young and old in huge numbers had been cut out of the labour force altogether. If one lost one's job and one was over 50, one had little prospect of working again - and that applied to large numbers of people who had been in the country since the threshold might be down to 45 or lower.

Another five years of the last four years would be to further restrict the ability of jobs for school leavers. One-fifth of the present potential workforce under 25 was unemployed or on schemes the Prime Minister had once dismissed as unreal jobs. In 1983 these might have doubled and the majority of school leavers would start a lifetime on the dole.

The Victorian approach of response to these matters was migration, repression, the workhouse and the armed forces. Under Mrs Thatcher's Government there had been a considerable increase in those who sought to emigrate from Britain, but the doors were closing and to be supposed these options were to be applied in the years ahead.

The situation in the inner cities was particularly frightening and tragic. For many black youth, unemployment would be the main feature of their lives. These areas had been deprived of their basic industries and seen spending cuts. Already Britain had seen a huge increase in crime and riots in the streets of the cities. The next five years could bring back some other Victorian treatment.

The loss of jobs and services for women would carry millions of families back below the poverty threshold. Over the years, the Government, still in power, had established a record in the way it had forced people over that threshold. If it continued its policies, this figure would increase still further.

Nothing in the Queen's Speech offered any prospect of that being changed and that was the Opposition's first indictment of the Government. It intended to press the argument about mass unemployment and its consequences and repercussions in society at every

available opportunity. The Opposition had sought to tell the country what would be the consequences if they turned their backs on these matters.

The day after the election *The Times* economic correspondent had commented on the way the Government had missed North Sea oil revenues, underlining what the Opposition had been saying during the election campaign.

Since 1979, output in manufacturing industry had fallen by 17 per cent, investment in manufacturing industry by 40 per cent and manufacturing productivity had risen by 1 per cent per annum.

The Government had gambled Britain's precious North Sea oil on a theory. That theory had failed, but tragically there was no sign that the Government had learnt the lesson. In the Queen's Speech it proposed to misuse and gamble with the oil as it had done over the past four years. Once the oil started to run out Britain would see present policies being heavily criticised.

The Government had already shown that it was not prepared to fulfil the promises it made, for example, to the pensioners. The fall in the inflation rate should have been a greater opportunity to improve in their position, but it looked as if the Government was determined to persist in its arrangement for a claw-back in the value of the pension.

Unemployment benefit was cut by the previous Government. The Prime Minister said the other day there could be no guarantee that the value of unemployment pay would be sustained.

She sought to pretend that the health service was safe in her hands, but it was to be protected there had to be a considerable increase in the resources devoted to it. The Government should do this right away.

Just as the Government showed a deep and dangerous complacency about the employment crisis at home, it showed a complacency even deeper and more dangerous about the nuclear arms race. It did not seem concerned about the perilous state of the arms negotiations in Geneva.

The Government seemed content to back the United States negotiating position while pressing ahead with its proposals in respect of Trident. It did not seem upset about the threat to the non-proliferation treaty. There was no reference to that in the Queen's Speech, yet it was one of the major issues for preventing the world from sliding to nuclear disaster and one of the few international treaties on this subject that had shown any chance of success.

In the Speech the Government had reaffirmed its decision to see nuclear missiles deployed in the United Kingdom if one of the Geneva talks failed. The Labour Party was opposed to that decision because it would intensify the arms race and make further arms control well-nigh impossible.

On the question of control over money issued in this country, President Reagan had spoken positively about it and that was supposed to be accepted.

So we are faced (he said) with the nuclear arms race intensifying with the so-called super-powers caught in the grip of their insane logic, while the rest of the world watches the process with increasing legitimate alarm, concerned that they are in the presence of a quite new situation.

Mr Malcolm Thornton (Crosby, C), seconding, said Merseyside, above all, suffered from less than a visible reputation. The Government of those who sought to wallow in the area's problems for their own political ends, statements often deliberately inflammatory, would make any would-be inventor run a mile. The Government's programme such as *The Boy From the Black Staff* or *Brookside* portrayed an image of Liverpool which was in danger of being accepted by the outside world as a permanent reality.

He should refute the argument that the Government was the only body that had a role. The economic recession did not help. The House could produce legislation until the cows came home but he did not think much progress could be made until individuals were more concerned about it in the family and in schools.

He noted with satisfaction the policies to sustain agriculture and the food industry, but something had to be done, and quickly, about the problem of surpluses.

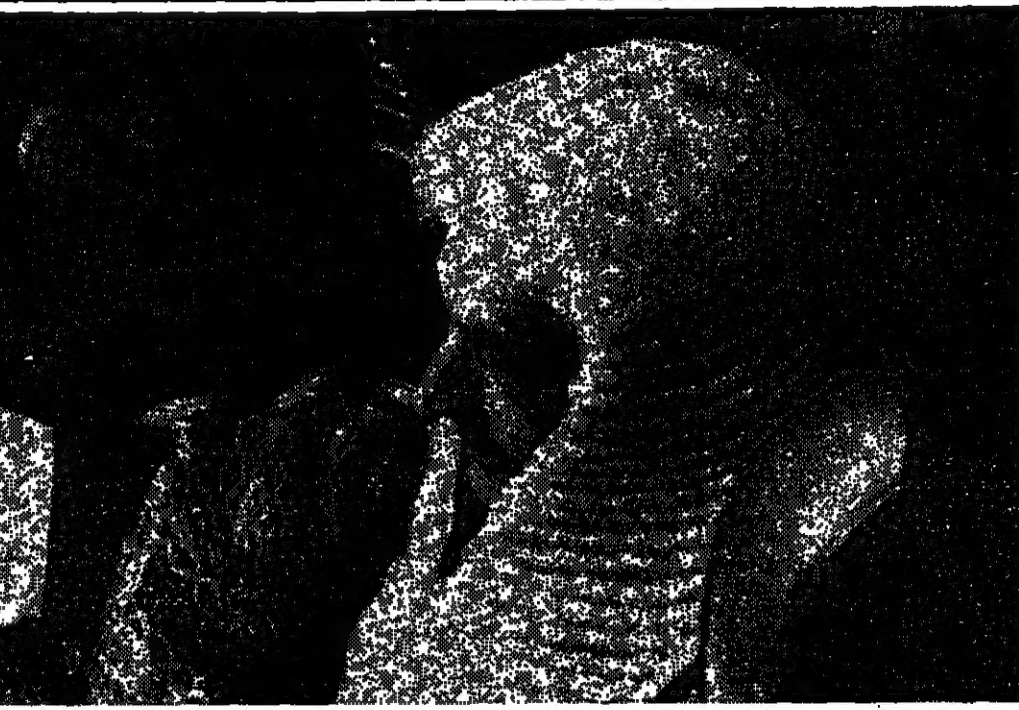
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The Speaker, Mr Jack Weatherill, waiting to be called to the Lord's Chamber (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

## Thatcher five point plan for recovery

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told MPs that she did not disguise her disappointment that mortgage rates were to go up by 1.25 per cent, especially as interest rates had been reduced in the middle of April, from 10 to 9 per cent and since the election base rates had been reduced to 9.5 per cent, only 0.5 per cent above what they were when the present mortgage rates were fixed.

Nevertheless she understood the reasons that demand for mortgages was great and that the societies must get in more savings to meet the demand because Tory Governments had had less success in raising money for the Labour Government for home ownership.

She said it seemed to her, listening to Mr Foot, that their proceedings had scarcely been interrupted by a general election. He had put that message during the election and the people had totally and utterly rejected it. (Conservative cheers.)

Unemployment was the most painful symptom of the country's fundamental problems - failure to compete, pay well above anything justified by output, restrictive practices, and the deepest world recession since the war.

Figures published since the election showed rising production and productivity reaching new levels. Retail sales were increasing and the underlying increase in average earnings was lower than at any time since 1969. That had been achieved without resort to wage or price controls which, at best, had a limited life and scored up trouble for the future.

Even at 3.7 per cent, British inflation was still higher than that in Germany, the Netherlands and Japan. Inflation must be reduced further. (Labour shouts of "More unemployment".) They would gain jobs and prosperity only when they could compete with the rest of the world.

The Government would pursue its strategy for recovery and jobs by helping business to cut costs, and to do that by following the social services, keeping inflation down and helping to keep interest rates down.

Cutting costs was the first part of the strategy for jobs. Secondly, small businesses should be encouraged and there should be incentives to efficient management. The Finance Bill had gone far in that direction. They would introduce another Bill immediately to further this work and to restore the tax relief which the Opposition deliberately withheld from nearly one million people before the election.

The third part of the strategy was to continue support for new technology. There was a need to adapt to change. They had to do so if they were to succeed in the new and modern world. The real threat posed by the new technology was that Britain's competitors might use it while Britain did not. This was one of the biggest challenges they faced.

On the international scene the major industrialized countries were seeing clear signs of recovery and growing confidence in the prospects for that recovery. International debt remained discouragingly high, but over the past year the international financial community had acted with speed and skill in handling individual countries.

There would be difficult, even hallucinations about it being evil to keep peace with a nuclear deterrent.

Welcoming the Government's intention to keep sufficient forces available to protect the Falkland Islands, he expressed the hope that if the present Argentinian junta was ousted, the British Government would seek some form of cooperation with the Argentine Government, at least in trade. It must, of course, be acceptable to the Lady Alby of Abkhazia.

Lady Alby of Abkhazia (C), seconding, said freedom to influence one's children was one of the greatest assets a stark contrast between the free countries of the West and the tyranny behind the Iron Curtain where governments sought to mould the young from the earliest age and separate them from their parents.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Leader of the Opposition peers, said the Queen's speech was the mixture as before, only stranger. We will consider the case; but we remain to be convinced.

Now we have a golden opportunity to devise a reasonable and equitable basis for the Community's finances so that the problems which have bedevilled it in the past do not recur. There is now a prospect of an effective, outward-looking organization of European states, well designed to help bring about a more prosperous future for its people and to carry its benefits to a wider world.

All the achievements the Government sought, at home and abroad, would be at risk unless Britain and her allies maintained adequate

defences. It would like to maintain British security at a lower level of arms and expenditure. But the more prudent policies being pursued by the Conservative Government, the more the prospect was better than it was a year ago. Britain had contributed to that improvement and other countries cited the British example as the one to follow.

We speak with new authority (she said) and so are better able to pursue our aims and defend our interests. Freedom and justice were the most priceless possessions. Allies were needed, and she continued to support and strengthen the alliances and partnerships that worked for freedom.

There used to be a time when the developing world criticized what they regarded as western imperialism and looked to Moscow for aid and support. But the world had changed. It had seen the new imperialism at work in eastern Europe, in Afghanistan and Cambodia.

It has learnt the lesson (she said) that it is the West which supports the rights of peoples freely to choose their own way of life, their government and their policies, and the Soviet Union who are the new imperialists.

This is the time for the western democracies to recover the confidence that some were in danger of losing, to redouble their efforts to defend and spread the values tested by time and offer incomparably more to mankind than the bankrupt ideology of Soviet imperialism.

The debate on British membership of the EEC was over once and for all. Now they would turn their energies to developing the Community so that it could better serve the interests of all its members and further those interests in the outside world.

The Government was determined to secure a reasonable British EEC rebate this year, but a wider significance was that a process of fundamental reform has now been launched.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Wokingham, Lab) will give an assurance she will not increase the VAT contribution to the Community so that the space of this Parliament?

Mrs Thatcher: Those who want more money will have to prove their case and that the present resources are being spent effectively. We will consider the case; but we remain to be convinced.

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measures from the Commons, because there was such a huge Government majority there. Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, announced that Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was to be the new deputy leader of the Lords in succession to Lord Ffrench of Ffrench.

A number of substantial Bills would be coming before Parliament, including the Data Protection Bill, which fell with the dissolution of Parliament and was being reintroduced in the Lords tomorrow (Thursday).

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### Divorce

## Bill aims for earlier proceedings and end to 'meal tickets'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Radical reforms in the divorce laws to bring in a "quickie" divorce procedure after one year, and the so-called woman's "meal ticket for life", and give first priority to children's financial needs, are to be made by the Government.

It will introduce a Matrimonial Causes Bill to implement recommendations made by the Law Commission in various reports on family law, which have received widespread support in the legal profession and from the Lord Chancellor.

The Bill will abolish the rule that a divorce petition may not be presented within three years of marriage unless the court is satisfied there has been "exceptional hardship" or "exceptional depravity".

Instead there will be an absolute bar on divorce proceedings within one year of marriage.

Objections to present law are that spouses duplicate proceedings by seeking first judicial separation and then, after three years, divorce, judges exercise their discretion as to exceptions differently, and "exceptional depravity" allegations stir controversy and reduce chances of friendly settlements on custody and maintenance.

The Government's proposals on financial relief after divorce resemble those of Mr Martin Stevens, Tory MP for Hammersmith Fulham which failed

to gain a second reading in the last parliamentary session.

The first priority in any new settlement is to be the financial support of children. Second, the Bill seeks to introduce the "clean break" principle, and encourage financial self-sufficiency where appropriate, ending any expectation by a wife of life-long maintenance.

It will abolish the present aim of putting the parties in the same financial position after divorce as if the marriage had not broken down and enable a claim for maintenance payments to be dismissed. Now, unless the claimant agrees to dismissal, a nominal order must be made which can be much increased years later.

The Bill also maintains a "conduct" clause, the most controversial aspect of Mr Stevens' Bill. But conduct must only be taken into account where it would otherwise be "inequitable" not to do so.

Critics argue that that is a retrograde element because the trend of courts in recent years has been to disregard conduct.

The Bill also ends the injustice whereby a woman whose marriage is ended by divorce proceedings, albeit that she may have no financial relief or perhaps faces eviction from her house, cannot claim any redress through courts in this country from her former husband. She will now be able to bring proceedings.

### British Telecom

## Labour out to thwart Bill for quick sale

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

The reintroduction of the British Telecommunications Bill, scuppered by the timing of the general election, is expected to generate as much acrimony as it did during last session.

The Ministry of the Bill, which is likely to be in the same form, is the creation of British Telecom as a private company and empowering the Government to dispose of it as it desires.

The Government's intention is to sell 51 per cent of the corporation to the private sector, probably by the late autumn of next year.

The Labour Party has declared its opposition to the Bill and will attempt to frustrate the government's attempt to pass the legislation quickly.

However, some Conservative backbenchers expressed their disquiet about the last Bill. They have been concerned that ordinary telephone subscribers, particularly in the rural areas, could become vulnerable to price increases.

The control of British Telecom rests in the powers to be

given a new Office of Telecommunications (Ofel) which will be created by the Bill and which will have powers to regulate the industry on pricing and business practice.

Some of the backbenchers still have reservations and want to see the operating licence which is to be awarded the new British Telecom by the government. They asked for it during the last debate on the Bill but were refused. It is unlikely that they will be shown it this time.

Rural and emergency services are still to be provided by British Telecom. The Government will not, although it has investigated the possibility, break up British Telecom into smaller operating companies.

The new Bill will also provide reforms of the Telegraph Acts, 1863 and 1916 in a new code, the Telecommunications Code, which will dictate how telecommunications companies must lay their cables and equipment.

The Bill will also include measures which strengthen the Wireless Telegraphy Acts.

### Cable television

## TV authority defined

By Our Electronics Correspondent

The Cable Bill, which will be introduced this Session, is intended to provide for the expansion of cable television and the creation of a cable authority responsible for issuing franchises and policing operators.

The White Paper was the result of a year of public debate. The Cabinet Office's Information Technology Advisory Panel had published a report in March last year recommending early approval for multi-channel cable television.

The Government was to measure and commissioned Lord Hunt of Tanworth to investigate the implications of cable

for public broadcasting. His report, published in October, recommended approval.

But the Cable Bill will detail for the first time the powers of the proposed cable authority in awarding franchises and controlling programme content.

Lord Hunt recommended that the new authority should control the new technology with a light touch. He was not advocating another ITA.

Before the cable authority is established by the Bill 12 pilot projects are expected to be approved. The authority ultimately will determine the size of the franchises. It is expected they will each cover about 250,000 homes.

## Large majorities mean large responsibilities

Pointing out that both he and himself and the Government had large majorities, Sir Peter Mills (West Devon and Torridge, C) said in the Commons, in moving the total address in reply to the Queen's speech, that large majorities were matched by large responsibilities and there was no change in the underlying problems of the nation.

He said the speech provided measures to assist with the changes and that was the changing situation in the world and at home. He welcomed that the Government would continue its full support for the Commonwealth, not forgetting little Hong Kong. As vice-chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, he said the role of the Commonwealth was more important than ever in a changing world.

He was impressed that the Government would remain steadfast in its support of law and order, a subject that was brought up time and time again at the election and more than any other subject in his constituency.

They should refute the argument that the Government was the only body that had a role. The economic recession did not help. The House could produce legislation until the cows came home but he did not think much progress could be made until individuals were more concerned about it in the family and in schools.

He noted with satisfaction the policies to sustain agriculture and the food industry, but something had to be done, and quickly, about the problem of surpluses.

Mr Malcolm Thornton (Crosby, C), seconding, said Merseyside, above all, suffered from less than a visible reputation. The Government of those who sought to wallow in the area's problems for their own political ends, statements often deliberately inflammatory, would make any would-be inventor run a mile. The Government's programme such as *The Boy From the Black Staff* or *Brookside* portrayed an image of Liverpool which was in danger of being accepted by the outside world as a permanent reality.

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## Data Protection Bill to be reintroduced

### HOUSE OF LORDS

Britain must unequivocally carry out the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles to enable its allies to seek multinational disarmament from a position of strength at the Geneva conference, the Duke of Norfolk (C) said in the House of Lords when he moved an address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

Wearing his uniform of the Earl Marshall and saying that one could not support unilateral disarmament unless it starts in Moscow, I have found it incomprehensible that Monsieur Kent should have moral

hallucinations about it being evil to keep peace with a nuclear deterrent.

Welcoming the Government's intention to keep sufficient forces available to protect the Falkland Islands, he expressed the hope that if the present Argentinian junta was ousted, the British Government would seek some form of cooperation with the Argentine Government, at least in trade. It must, of course, be acceptable to the Lady Alby of Abkhazia.

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## Unions face ballot law • New schools funding

## Union curbs

## Compulsory ballots likely on holding political funds

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Government's proposals for a further tranche of labour law reforms, which were outlined in the Queen's Speech yesterday, contain the unexpected news that legislation is to be introduced for periodic ballots on whether unions should maintain political funds.

The proposal was seen last night as the Government's attempt at soft-pedalling the political levy issue, although ministers are to call for consultations with the Trades Union Congress on making it easier for members to contract out of paying the levy.

Coupled with the expected plans for new laws on strike ballots and ballots for the election of union's governing bodies, the Government appears determined to put the TUC on the spot by also calling for consultations with the unions on how to implement "no strike" laws for some essential services.

Reaction from the union movement's senior leaders, who yesterday were attending the monthly meeting of the TUC General Council, was immediately hostile, although there was an important divergence of opinion over whether unions should go into consultations with the Government.

No decision will be taken officially by the TUC until the meeting next month of its

employment policy and organization committee has had opportunity to digest government proposals and has received any official invitations for talks with ministers.

The Government has been under some pressure, particularly from business leaders, to drop its initial plans for legislation on the political levy issue and instead concentrate on means of banning strikes in essential public services. One reason could be to avoid possible embarrassment over industry's political contributions to the Conservative Party.

Plans for periodic ballots among union members on whether their union should have a political fund, possibly at 10-year intervals, was not mentioned in the Green Paper earlier this year, but there was a reference to the proposal in the Conservatives' election manifesto.

The vexed issue of changing the present union practice of members having specifically to opt out of paying the political levy to the Government's ideal of members only paying the levy if they opt in will cause some problems for the TUC.

Should union leaders decide to meet Mr. Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, to discuss the proposal, it will be made clear to them that

legislation would be possible if they were not prepared to take voluntary action.

Consultations with the unions on preventing strikes in essential services would concentrate on the need for adequate procedure agreements in specified services, a breach of which would deprive unions taking industrial action of immunity from civil action for damages.

Mr. Tebbit is likely to lay his proposals for legislation before the Commons before the summer recess in a White Paper will be "tinged with green", according to one Whitehall source. A Bill is unlikely to appear before the autumn.

The unions which would be most affected by the proposals for no strikes in essential services, reacted the most vehemently. Mr. Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "Agreements forced on unwilling unions will never stick."

Mr. Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said that the unions should talk to the Government "to see if they have anything worth while to say". Mr. William Keys, general secretary of Sogat '82, said there was "no point in going for talks with Tebbit, all we would get is another lecture".

## Law and order

## Strict police powers are revived

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The controversial Police and Criminal Evidence Bill which suffered a stormy fate in the last Parliament, coming under attack from doctors, lawyers, bishops, journalists and civil libertarians, is to be reintroduced in the new session.

An important piece of legislation which strengthens police powers and brings in new rules on the treatment of suspects in police custody and on police complaints, it is expected to be brought in in October.

The delay is to give Mr. Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, time to familiarize himself with its proposals rather than because of any big changes. But the new Bill will reflect amendments made in its last parliamentary passage.

The Bill will come in alongside government proposals for a new prosecution service, independent of the police. The Government is committed to such a service, which was recommended by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, and by October will have the report of the working party it set up to consider options.

But there is no specific commitment in the Queen's Speech to legislate. Nor is it clear whether any legislation would form part of the Police Bill or be separate, but either way legislation would go some way towards allaying public concern over the increased police powers in that Bill.

## Tax allowances reinstated

Tax concessions announced in the Budget but cut from the Finance Act will be restored, including raising the ceiling for mortgage interest relief from £25,000 to £30,000 and lifting the starting point for higher rates of income tax.

An increase in the threshold for investment income, surcharge from £5,250 to £7,100 and thresholds and bands for capital transfer tax proposed in the Budget will also be restored.

## Buses and trains to get quango

All public transport in London is to become the responsibility of a new quango under proposals in the Speech. The legislation is intended to plug gaps which allowed the GLC's "fares fair" scheme and led to judicial review.

For the first time a single public authority would have control over suburban trains and coaches as well as London Transport, which would remain a corporate entity with its own executive.

## Private 'boost' for NHS

Health authorities are to be sent a circular urging them to open up services such as laundry, catering, and cleaning to private contractors to achieve greater efficiency in the National Health Service.

The circular is part of the Government's plans "to ensure that patients receive the best value for the money that is spent on the NHS. The move is likely to be resisted by many health authorities, whose national association conference starts in Harrogate today.

## Pension fund change delayed

There were grim faces in the City yesterday over the Government's decision not to include in the Finance Bill several proposed technical measures, notably changes in the tax treatment of pension funds using financial futures. Legislation is expected next year.

The changes will mean that pension funds' dealings in futures are treated for tax like their other investments.

Frank Johnson, Bank page



HOUSE OF FRASER plc

# ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

## End this demerger debate once and for all. Vote AGAINST both Resolutions

Resolutions relating to the demerger of Harrods

Special Resolution

Ordinary Resolution

FOR AGAINST

☐ ☒

☐ ☒

## Post your Proxy Card TODAY

## Housing

## Right to buy for more tenants

By Our Local Government Correspondent

About 50,000 additional council tenants will get the right to buy their homes under the housing legislation promised yesterday, but an earlier proposal to extend the right to about 100,000 tenants of charitable housing associations has been dropped.

The Government is to revive the Housing and Building Control Bill, which had reached the final stages of its passage through Parliament when dissolution came. Intensive lobbying by housing associations and a revolt by Conservative peers secured the debate of certain of the clauses and these will not be included in a new Bill.

Tenants of registered housing associations already have the right to buy. The Bill would have extended the right to tenants of housing associations that are charities and that used public money in their building programmes.

The Government promised that new legislation would secure council tenants' rights where the local authority did not own the freehold of their homes.

## Education

## Furious fight likely over grants plan

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Furious opposition will greet the main educational reform in the Queen's Speech to introduce specific grants so that the Secretary of State for Education and Science can have some control over what is taught in schools.

Despite complaints from Conservative and Labour local authorities, the reform is likely to go through. A draft Bill has been prepared and Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State, will have discussions soon with the local authority associations, hoping to consider the detail rather than the principle of such legislation.

The proposal for "education-support grants" is opposed by local authorities which fund education because it erodes their autonomy and means some of them will get less money.

Less than half a per cent (about £35m on present calculations) of what central government gives to local authorities for education would be withheld for projects that the Secretary of State considered important.

The Secretary of State could thereby help to effect swift

change on a small scale. Examples of the kind of project he might want to encourage are curricular changes in mathematics after the Cockcroft report and the development of a more practical slant in schooling.

The Queen's Speech also promised policies for improving educational standards and widening parental choice and influence. There are no new proposals here, simply an extension of decisions or development already in hand.

They include reforms to tighten up teacher-training and the changes in procedures after reports on schools by the schools' inspectorate. Local authorities will be asked in October to show what policies they have developed on the issues some of them will get less money.

The Government will prepare proposals this session to abolish the Greater London Council and the metropolitan authorities, and that means replacing the Inner London Education Authority. Legislation is not expected on that until next year.

## Rates

## Town halls face 'new threat to local democracy'

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

During the next few weeks the government will be holding councils of opinion on their response to what the Secretary of State for the Environment yesterday called "the latest attack on local government autonomy and democracy".

That condemnation of the Government's plan to control council rates-levying powers has been marked by differences of view. The Government's method of introducing the "buddies" whose rates will be controlled, says the Conservatives who

## THE "OVER-SPENDERS"

Council type	Amount £m	% by which councils exceeded gov target for 1982-84
GLC	501	32.5
LEA	37	1.7
City of London	1	0.5
Inner London boroughs	28	0.5
Outer London boroughs	72	0.5
Urban districts	50	1.5
Urban districts	147	1.5
Urban districts	1	0.1
Councils in England	771	3.8

London and the other big cities.

But there is unity in the local government camp over the reserve powers proposed "to be used if necessary for the limitation of rate increases for all authorities".

Even in the frugal counties treasurers are saying that even a slight increase in interest rates could confront councilors with the unwelcome prospect of big rate increases or politically unpopular cuts. At that point even some of the most loyal

Conservative counties could fall under the Government's proposed ban. However the Government has abandoned its hope of controlling rates from next year, the plan takes effect in April, 1985.

In principle, the Government's plan is this. According to a schedule measuring council spending in one year against Government targets, a list of "excessive spenders" would be compiled: it would inevitably include Sheffield, Islington, Hackney and other councils of similar left-Labour composition.

Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, would then, in the run-up to budget-making in the town halls, give each of these councils a figure for its rates that it would be illegal for it to exceed. It is unlikely that they would be asked to cut rates; more likely they would be given a rates increase at or about the level of inflation.

The offending councils would then face the choice of breaking the law and being disbanded from office, accepting the figure and cutting their budgets accordingly or - an option widely discussed in theory on the left - resigning on mass.

If more than a dozen or so councils looked like offending against the expenditure targets, Mr. Jenkin could impose a blanket rate level across the country.

According to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, councils' rate-levying powers "are the essence of local democracy". The association is meeting in a month's time to decide its strategy, which is unlikely to be unanimously agreed because many city Conservatives would welcome curbs on Labour councils.

The Speech also included several small-scale measures to tidy up the rating system.





## THE MAP WE'VE CONVINCED THE WORLD OF

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## Dachau game stirs anger in Germany

From Michael Binyon  
Bonn

Mounting concern and public outrage over the resurgence of right-wing extremism in West Germany have been aroused in the past week by a series of neo-Nazi demonstrations and rallies, slogan daubings and the underground circulation of a macabre board game based on passing Jews in concentration camps.

Jewish leaders have strongly condemned what they call a new wave of antisemitism, and politicians and press have expressed horror and anger that the ideas of racial extremists appear to be finding an echo among some young people.

The police in Rheinland-Pfalz announced on Tuesday that two men were under investigation for their part in producing and distributing a game called "Jew, don't get angry," a parody of a common board game.

It consists of a Star of David, with the concentration camps Auschwitz, Dachau, Treblinka, Buchenwald, Majdanek and Mauthausen in the corners. Squares coloured according to the emblems used in the camps - yellow for Jews, pink for homosexuals, red for Communists - are moved according to the throw of the dice.

According to the handwritten instructions: "The first one to get his six million Jews into the gas chambers has won and is entitled to a monopoly of the reparations bank. Whoever is too stupid to gas six million Jews has to watch Holocaust (the television series) again."

Photocopies of the game began circulating in schools in Zweibrücken in Saarland in November, and since then copies have been sent anonymously to synagogues. Jewish community leaders in Düsseldorf, Saarbrücken and Mainz. Some copies surfacing in schools and discotheques in Bonn were said to come from neo-Nazi groups.

The public outcry has been fuelled by other manifestations of neo-Nazism in the past week. A group called the Siegel Heinkel League of Fighters for Europe held a rally in Celle, near the former Belsen concentration camp, at the weekend which led to violent counter-demonstrations in which seven people were injured.

Politicians and protesters accused the league of representing right-wing racist and anti-semitic sentiments. Herr Helmut Horstmann, the mayor of Celle, was bitterly criticized for agreeing not to give an official speech of welcome to the league, in which he would have praised them for their solidarity with the garrison city, only after strong protests.

In West Berlin politicians were still digesting the consequences of the violence that broke out on June 17 when a right-wing group called Conservative Action held a demonstration on the day of German Unity calling for the expulsion of the many Turks in the city.

There were ugly scenes as counter-demonstrators set up barricades and fought battles with police. Herr Richard von Weizsäcker, the Mayor strongly criticized Conservative Action's rally.

Herr Freidhelm Busse, the founder of another neo-Nazi group calling itself the People's Socialist Movement of Germany is to appear in court in Munich today, together with five others charged with membership of a terrorist organization, possession of weapons, attempted blackmail and attempted robbery. The trial is expected to last until September.

## Danish anti-tax crusader goes to jail for fraud

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

The Danish Supreme Court yesterday sentenced Mr Mogens Glistrup, the tax lawyer and founder of the controversial anti-taxation Progress Party, to three years' imprisonment for gross tax fraud. The court debarred him from his legal practice indefinitely, fined him 1m kroner (£170,000), and ordered him to pay a further 1m kroner in back taxes.



Mr Glistrup: Pledge to fight from jail cell.

The sentence is a mitigation of the 4m kroner fine and four years' imprisonment imposed on Mr Glistrup in 1981 by the High Court and appealed against to the Supreme Court by himself and the state prosecution.

Standing high on top of a mobile crane platform outside the court, Mr Glistrup, one of Denmark's most popular and

colourful politicians, promised flag-waving supporters that he would continue his crusade against the Danish establishment and its "corrupt" taxation system from his prison cell.

His political future will be decided in the coming days by an inter-party parliamentary committee, which is expected to recommend that the Folketing (Parliament) be recalled from its recess at an early date, and this, reliable commentators believe will lead to his expulsion from Parliament.

The Supreme Court ruling brings to an end the longest case in Danish legal history, involving more than 480 court sessions, over almost nine years.

Mr Glistrup, aged 57, a rumbustious tax lawyer, became a national hero in over-taxed welfare-state Denmark when he founded the anti-tax, anti-welfare, anti-bureaucracy protest party, The Progress Party, in 1972.

Mr Glistrup claimed he paid no tax whatsoever on an annual income of millions of kroner through clever manipulation of the tax regulations.

The Progress Party swept into Parliament in 1973, becoming overnight the second biggest in Danish politics, with 28 seats, after the traditionally predominant Social Democrats. Today the party is the fifth biggest, holding 16 seats in the 179-seat Legislature.

## Two views of superpower relations: Shultz eases the pressure but Gromyko turns the screw

### Washington: Hoping for a thaw

From Nicholas Ashford  
Washington

After two and a half years of frosty tension, the United States and the Soviet Union appear to be seeking a more stable relationship based on the shared recognition that endless confrontation is in neither's interests, in the view of American analysts here.

Although no one in Washington expects a dramatic improvement in ties between the superpowers - at least not unless there is a significant and unexpected change in the way the Soviet Union conducts itself globally - there is a growing belief that there is now greater scope for agreements on arms control and other bilateral issues than at any time since the Reagan Administration took office.

While both sides continue to talk tough, their rhetoric is less extreme and there is greater emphasis on the need for constructive dialogue.

However, both nations, attempting to dampen speculation in the US that a US-Soviet summit may be under consideration, have made it clear that such a meeting will not take place in the foreseeable future.

American analysts do not expect a Reagan-Andropov summit before mid-1984 and they caution that unless progress has been made in the arms reduction talks by then it may be little more than a "photo opportunity" prior to the US presidential elections.

In the past week both countries have made important statements on the state of US-Soviet relations, one by Mr



Mr Shultz Calling for constructive talks.

George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and the other by Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart.

"I see the two sides, for the first time really, beginning to move along parallel tracks," said Mr William Hyland, a leading Kremlinologist who was National Security Adviser to President Ford. "Relations now are moving to a different phase, a phase with more possibilities for manoeuvre and for more serious negotiations than there has been in almost three years."

Another expert, Mr Dimitri Stines, described Mr Shultz's statement, made during testimony before the Senate foreign relations committee, as a "watershed, a turning point in the Reagan Administration's approach to the Soviet Union".

The central message which

Mr Shultz sought to convey was that the US, having begun to restore the nuclear balance through its huge military build-up, was now interested in talking to the Soviet Union again. He said: "Having begun to rebuild our strength, we now seek to engage the Soviet leadership in a constructive dialogue."

He added that the US did not accept as inevitable the prospect of endless, dangerous confrontation with the Russians. His remarks were a far cry from the "Liars and cheats" epithets that President Reagan threw at the Soviet leadership soon after he took office.

However, Mr Shultz also made it clear that a dialogue can only produce results if the Soviet Union improves its behaviour internationally.

Mr Gromyko's tough-sounding message, while containing predictable criticisms of the United States, which he accused of being prepared to risk nuclear war in order to "roll back communism", also contained a few suggestions of conciliatory language. His assertion that the Soviet Union sought smoother relations with the US was publicly welcomed by Washington.

Similarly, although in his interview with Tass this week Mr Gromyko went out of his way to counter speculation about a possible US-Soviet summit, he appeared to hold out the hope that Washington would come up with real signs of interest of an accommodation with Moscow.

However, responding to Mr Shultz's insistence of the need

for improved international behaviour by the Soviet Union, Mr Gromyko expressed regret that US policy on relations towards the Soviet Union "does not pursue any constructive goals at all".

US analysts ascribed the slight shift in American attitudes towards the Soviet Union (as evidenced in Mr Shultz's remarks) to several factors.

First, there is the change of leadership in the Kremlin and the consolidation of the authority of President Andropov. Faced with growing economic problems at home and continuing tensions in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union is in need of a more stable relationship with the US.

Second, it is believed the Soviet Union is responding to the more flexible approach shown by the US in the two rounds of arms reduction talks taking place in Geneva. In his speech, Mr Gromyko urged that the "truly historic opportunity" which had presented itself in arms control should not be allowed to slip by.

Coupled with this is a clear recognition by the Soviet Union in the wake of the West German and British elections that the deployment of Nato's new medium-range missiles is definitely going ahead at the end of this year.

Third, the Russians seem to be coming round to the idea that Mr Reagan is likely to run and be reelected next year and that they are going to have to deal with his Administration for another five years.

## Moscow: Ready to adopt hard line

From Richard Owen  
Moscow

The Soviet Union is moving towards confrontation rather than concessions over arms control and other East-West issues, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The Kremlin's hard line may be expressed at a summit meeting of the seven Warsaw Pact nations in Moscow next week, the sources added, although Soviet officials could not confirm this.

Warsaw Pact leaders were not expected to convene until the middle of July. When Soviet block consultations traditionally take place in the Crimea. However, the Warsaw Pact faces a number of pressing issues, including the need to formulate a definitive response to Nato's plans to deploy new American missiles in Europe by December, and the visit to Moscow by Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, at the beginning of July.

Meetings of the Soviet leadership last week produced contradictory signals, with Mr Yuri Andropov and other Kremlin leaders emphasizing both Russia's hostility towards the United States and its desire for a return to détente.

Diplomats said that with the West placing Moscow under sustained pressure over the



Mr Gromyko: "US must change its policies".



Marshal Ustinov: "Clash of two ideologies".

missiles issue, the balance had tipped towards hostility.

Diplomats who follow Kremlin thinking said this was the normal response to outside pressures at a time when the leadership was unable to agree on possible concessions to the West designed to avert confrontation.

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, on Tuesday signalled the tilt towards a hard line when he said that an Andropov-Reagan summit meeting would take place only if the

United States changed its policies. He accused Washington of having no constructive goals whatever in its relations with Moscow.

At a closed party meeting in the Defence Ministry this week, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, said there was a trend towards the formation of a military alliance between the Nato powers and Japan aimed at the Soviet Union.

Echoing the theme of last week's Central Committee plenum, Marshal Ustinov said the world was witnessing a tense and sharp clash between two ideologies. He said the military threat of imperialism was growing around the globe.

The Russians were impressed by the United stand taken by the Western nations and Japan at Williamsburg at the end of May, and by Nato's determination to go ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 by December.

Possible Warsaw Pact responses include the deployment of Soviet missiles in Eastern Europe, and the stationing of medium-range missiles in the Soviet Far East, from where they would threaten both the United States west coast and Japan.

Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, agreed with Mr Andropov in May about the need for a response of Nato deployments west ahead. A Soviet statement at the end of May refined this to "measures to be taken in arrangement with other Warsaw Pact countries."

When it does formulate its response to Nato, the Warsaw Pact will nonetheless leave the door open for an agreement at the Geneva arms talks, diplomats believe.

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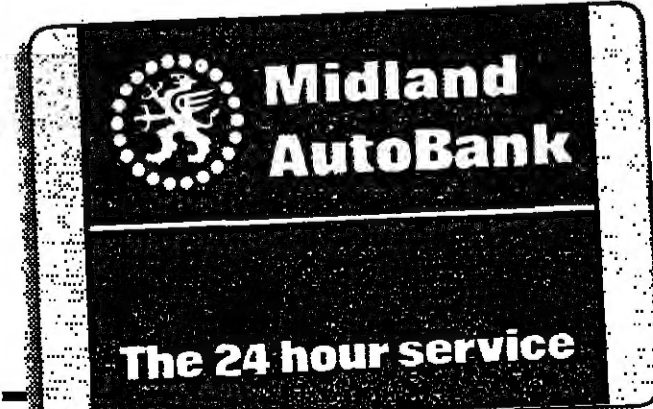
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# US generals cautious about intervention in Central America

New York (NYT) - With unusual unanimity, senior US generals oppose any American military intervention in Central America without the clear, unequivocal support of Congress and the people. This is being conveyed by some in public and by others in conversations with politicians, academic figures and journalists.

The point has been made publicly by General John Vessey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and by General Edward Meyer, who is to retire soon as Army Chief of Staff. Similar views have been expressed in interviews by General William Westmoreland, former head of the Southern Command in Panama, General Bernard Rogers, NATO's Supreme Commander in Europe, and General William Westmoreland, now retired, who was the American Commander in Vietnam.

All these generals, and many more who gave their views but did not want to be identified, served in Vietnam, and their attitude reflects the scars the Vietnam experience left on the Army.

All of them see danger in any victory for leftist elements in El Salvador or in the expansion of Nicaraguan military power throughout the region.

But they and staff officers in the Pentagon do not see the Central American situation as a peculiarly military one. Rather they emphasize that the region's problems are economic, political, social and military.

In some countries, they say, the military problem is the least important. In others, El Salvador, the military problem is the least important.

at the moment, they view it as reflecting underlying economic and social strains.

The generals say that any military intervention should be considered only after the Administration has identified the political goals and stated the military objectives. At the same

## Two US newsmen die in Honduras

Tegucigalpa (Reuters) - Two United States journalists have been killed in a rocket attack on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua. Honduran Foreign Ministry officials said that Mr. David Torgerson of the Los Angeles Times, and Mr. Richard Cross of the United States News and World Report were killed on Tuesday when their car was hit by anti-tank rockets from Nicaragua.

They also named Mr. William McWhorter of Time magazine as having been killed. But in Miami, Mr. McWhorter appeared on a television interview and announced he was very much alive.

time, the public must understand the situation in the country in military manpower, money and time.

NEW YORK: The Contadora Group of Latin American countries has taken upon themselves the task of designing a political framework for peace in Central America are in the process of preparing a comprehensive settlement plan to be presented to the United States and Cuba for approval at a later stage, according to diplomatic

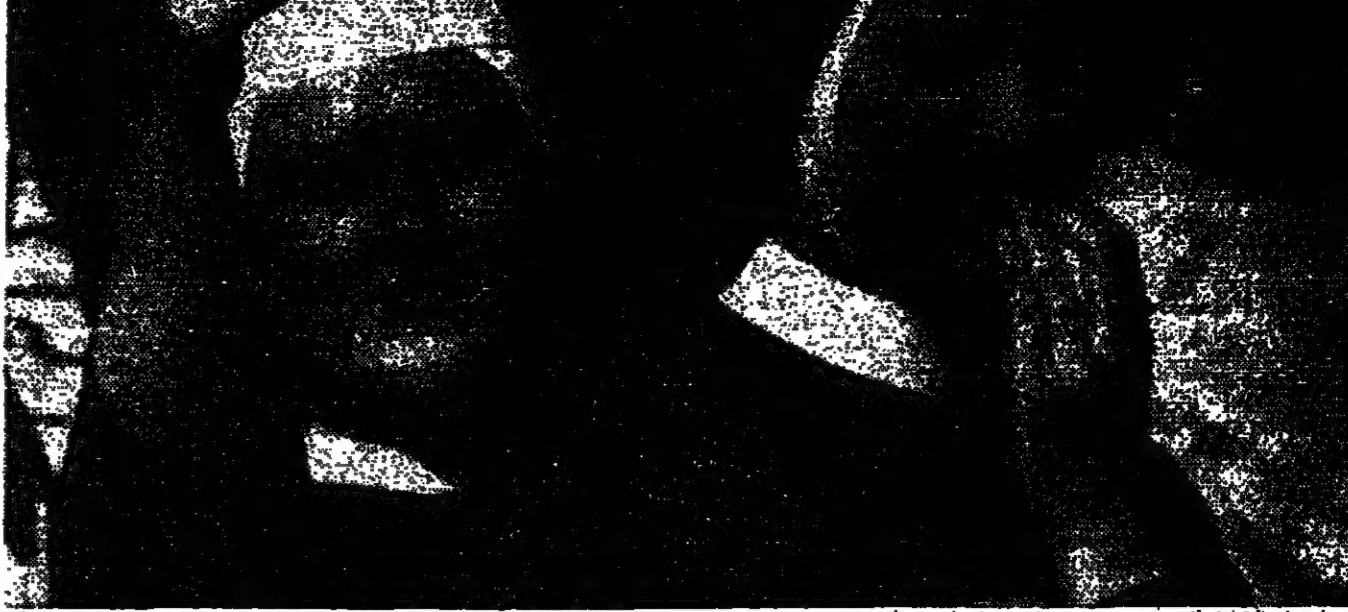
sources. Zoriana Pysariwsky writes.

The plan will result from exhaustive consultations with the five countries of the region, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica, who have been in deepening turmoil inspired by both internal and outside influence.

Sources within the four-member Contadora group, composed of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, emphasize that the task is formidable. Whether the parties will blight or sustain the effort to completion will depend largely on recognition by the US and Cuba that a political settlement which would restrict their intervention is in their mutual best interests.

The plan is expected to address border tensions and the role of insurgents - the Nicaraguan-Honduran situation being potentially the most volatile. The flow of arms, and the presence of foreign advisers. It is also likely to call for social and economic reforms whose historical absence is believed by the Contadora group to be the main root of violent dissent in the region.

The group, including two of its Foreign Ministers, Señor Bernardo Sepúlveda of Mexico, and Señor Rodrigo Lloreda Calcedo of Honduras, met in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, on Tuesday to discuss their efforts to date. The group has officially received a mandate from the Security Council to act as principal negotiators in Central America.



The waiting: Two Polish nuns await the arrival of the Pope at a park on the outskirts of Cracow.

## Papal message is smuggled into hearts

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw

The papal visit to Poland has been replete with symbolism, with Biblical allusion and with historical code-words readily understandable to Polish congregations, schooled in national heritage.

Solidarity, the banned trade union still apparent in many Polish minds, has been explicitly named in homilies but there is still much that cannot be said, even by a Pope, in a country where political sensitivities are still red-hot.

The message somehow has to be smuggled into peoples' hearts. This is done partly by the choice of people to be given papal audiences - lay Catholics working for imprisoned Solidarity activists and their families, the mother of a boy who died after leaving police custody, radical priests, probably even Mr. Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader. But the message could hardly be clearer in the choice of three devoted Poles to be beatified during the visit. One, Father Raf Kalinowski, has already been dubbed by the underground, "the Solidarity saint."

On Monday in Poznan, the Pope beatified a Pole - Mother Urszula Ledochowska, for the first time on Polish soil. Her life as a nun, teacher and



The greeting: The Pope waves to the crowds at Cracow University

missionary has a profound message for the first Slavonic Pope, who is convinced of the need to build and restore Christianity in the Slavonic countries.

In 1907, Mother Urszula organized the first Catholic convent school for Polish girls living under Russian occupation. The Ursuline sisters had to work in secret as the tsarist authorities banned all official activities of nuns and convents. Eventually she

was discovered and at the outbreak of the First World War expelled from the territory of the Russian empire. After the war she returned to Poland and opened up a whole network of schools and day centres.

The symbolic significance of the beatification will not be lost on the cardinals from Hungary and Czechoslovakia who have been accompanying the Pope in Poland. But it is Father Kalinowski, a Carmelite saint-priest, whose life is seen by Polish priests as the most salient for present day Poland.

Kalinowski, who was beatified on Wednesday, fought in the Tsarist Army as a captain in the nineteenth century but resigned his commission to help to lead the Polish insurrection against Russian rule in January, 1863. After the suppression of the rebellion, he was sentenced to 10 years of hard labour and exile in Siberia.

It was during this period that he spread the Christian teachings and, in the words of a Polish biography, "thanks to his charitable work, he rejected the disillusionment that hit the other insurgents, who were immersed in nostalgia and were cynical towards their surroundings."

Other details of his life make it clear why he is considered

the "Solidarity saint." Just when Solidarity is restructuring its tactics away from the over-ambitious plans for general strikes and street protests towards a long, patient period of keeping the ideals of Solidarity alive, Kalinowski is the perfect model whom who reshaped his vision of an independent Poland into a form that was both realistic and based on church teachings. After returning from exile, he took holy orders and joined the Carmelite Order in Poland.

The Carmelites have been pressing for Kalinowski's beatification - and eventual canonization - since 1932.

The third Pole to be beatified, Brother Albert, is less controversial but also a man whose life has contemporary relevance for the Poles. He was a painter who travelled widely, returning to take part in the 1863 insurrection against the Russians during which he lost a leg. He was exiled and during those years became a devout Catholic.

For the Pope and the Poles, the significance of Brother Albert is that he gave up painting and, according to a near-contemporary Polish account, "looked for a way to God through physical labour." His life is said to underpin the dignity of labour.

## Air safety test turns into a real emergency

New York (NYT) - Experimental equipment designed to avert mid-air collisions gave a real life demonstration of its potential recently, when pilots testing it unexpectedly received guidance to avoid a dangerously close approach.

On June 16, two engine Cessna 441s, one of them loaded with 100 lbs. of fuel, were flying over New York City. After a series of routine maneuvers, the aircraft suddenly turned up, and the monitor, approaching head-on and apparently at the same altitude.

Though the skies at that altitude were free of clouds, the pilots watching the monitor could not see the other aircraft coming at them. When the anti-collision system sounded, "Clunk, clunk, clunk," the man handling the controls complied. Seconds later the other aircraft was seen flashing by.

The Government-sponsored system, built at a cost of more than \$10 million, is being tested at 10,000 ft. above the ground, or other operators, are likely to install it. The industry still wants to resolve some operational issues, such as accuracy of altimeters on small private aircraft.

Nevertheless, the recent incident has given officials a measure of confidence beyond what comes from carefully planned test flights. Whether the aircraft would have collided if the device had not been in use is not clear. But the equipment certainly provided a significant extra margin.

From the information I have seen, it would have been a very close near collision, or even an actual accident," said Mr. John Dufort, the pilot in command. "We had to take evasive action to move around the other plane."

Mr. Dufort flies for Lincoln Laboratory, a non-profit unit of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which has been working on the programme under contract to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Mr. Robert Sulley, who was in the pilot's seat, said: "If I had known there were two aircraft so close to each other, the two planes would have hit."

There have been four or five unplanned incidents in a year of tests, with the anti-collision system warning the test aircraft to move away from the target plane. The system helped reduce the

## Prague police clash with youths chanting 'freedom'

Prague (AP) - Police had to intervene to preserve calm at a demonstration by young Czechoslovaks chanting "we want freedom" and other slogans, a spokesman for an international peace assembly said yesterday.

The outbreak, highly unusual in this tightly-controlled society, took place on Tuesday night. Eyewitnesses saw police beat several young men with rubber truncheons in breaking up the crowd in Wenceslaus Square.

Mr. Marcel Nole, a spokesman for the organizers of the "World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War," told reporters that "maybe a hundred" young people were involved, onlookers estimated at least 300 people were there during the height of the chanting.

The youths, some drinking beer and wine, broke away from an officially-sanctioned peace rally in the old town square and began a procession throughout the streets. The original chant of "we want peace," turned to "we want peace and freedom," and, shortly before police moved in, "we want freedom."

Such incidents have been practically unheard of since the non-violent protest which followed Soviet suppression of the "Prague Spring" in 1968.

"In a large cities night calm has to be preserved," Mr. Nole said. "The police expected them to be quiet. When it did not help, they took five of those who were most drunk to a sobering-up station and they were released in the morning."

## Cameroon Cabinet reshuffled

Yaounde (AFP) - President Paul Biya of Cameroon has carried out an extensive government reshuffle involving the departure of four important Cabinet members.

Mr. Victor Ndi Mvodo, the Minister of Territorial Administration, Mr. Samuel Eboua, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Guillaume Bwelle, Minister of Information and Culture, and Mr. Sadou Daoudou, Secretary-General in the President's office were the four dismissed in the third reshuffle since Mr. Biya became President last November.

The present line-up of the Government is:

Prime Minister: Paul Biya; Foreign Affairs: Jean-François Njoya; Defence: Jean-François Njoya; Education: Jean-François Njoya; Health: Jean-François Njoya; Labour: Jean-François Njoya; Justice: Jean-François Njoya; Planning: Jean-François Njoya; Public Works: Jean-François Njoya; Social Affairs: Jean-François Njoya; Sports: Jean-François Njoya; Tourism: Jean-François Njoya; Transport: Jean-François Njoya; Urban Planning: Jean-François Njoya; Water: Jean-François Njoya; Wildlife: Jean-François Njoya; Youth: Jean-François Njoya; Zoning: Jean-François Njoya.

## Hawke cool to Debray

From Tony Daboudia, Melbourne

Mr. Regis Debray, President Mitterrand's special envoy, left Australia yesterday without apparently improving relations between France and Australia over the question of French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

At the end of talks between Mr. Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Debray, Mr. Hawke said that the French offer for Australia to send a scientist to the French test site

on Mururoa Atoll would go to the Cabinet for consideration. Mr. Hawke said that Australia's objection to the French test was not only environmental but to the nuclear programme itself. The Prime Minister reaffirmed the suspension of uranium exports to France in retaliation for the nuclear test.

It followed that the justices had been wrong to hold that the prosecutor could have formed a reasonable suspicion, at the time

## Second nuclear research plant for South Africa

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's Atomic Energy Corporation is to establish a new nuclear research centre in the Riversdale district of the southern Cape coast about 30 miles west of Mossel Bay.

This was announced late on Tuesday night by Dr. Wynand De Villiers, the chairman, who said that the corporation was outgrowing the existing Pelemba-Valindaba complex, near Pretoria, and had spent two years investigating alternative areas for expansion of its research and development programmes.

Dr. De Villiers said the new centre would employ 300 people within the first five to 10 years, and would occupy an area of nearly 6,200 acres.

The Pelemba-Valindaba centre has been concerned, among other things, with the development of an indigenous uranium enrichment capacity capable of supplying fuel to South Africa's only nuclear power plant at Koeberg.

Built at a cost of £1,000m by a French consortium, and equipped with two 1,000 megawatt pressurized water reactors, Koeberg was due to have begun operating in April or May of this year.

The start-up has, however, been delayed by repairs and safety checks necessitated by the bomb explosions set off in the plant last December by the African National Congress.

## Bird watchers' release delayed by bail hitch

Istanbul (AP) - Two British bird watchers held for allegedly violating a military border zone remained in detention yesterday after a civilian judge ordered them to be released on bail.

Journalist in Enz, four miles from the Turkish border, said Mr. Simon Albrecht and Mr. Dennis Buisson were unable to pay back the bail of 50,000 liras (£148) each. They would stay in custody until British consular officials in Istanbul sent the money.

A spokesman for the British Consulate said there would be no problem as funds were put aside for their defence. The judge set the next hearing for July 6.

## Briton jailed by Danes for £53,000 cheque fraud

Copenhagen (AP) - A 40-year-old Briton was sentenced yesterday to three years in jail for his second conviction in Denmark for fraudulently cashing thousands of pounds worth of Eurocheques for what he called "an organization."

Francis Desmond McCoy, Scottish-born but with no permanent address, was convicted of cashing in Denmark 1,067 cheques of £50 each, or £53,350 total, from 1980 until his arrest in the spring of this year.

Mr. McCoy admitted in court that he had been convicted on similar charges in other European countries. He also admitted having resided in Denmark most of the last three years on a

false British passport. He served five months in jail here for a 1979 conviction for fraudulently cashing Eurocheques, then was expelled.

Mr. McCoy said he received the cheques, false cheque cards and false passports from two other Britons. They were not identified, but he said they were part of a "little organization" based in Britain.

He said he and his two partners split the money three ways after deducting expenses, so that he received about a quarter of the total. The prosecution said the three were suspected of similar crimes in Norway and Sweden. Mr. McCoy accepted the sentence without giving notice of appeal.

## Divisional Court

### When drink suspicion arises

Monaghan v Corbett  
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor  
[Judgment delivered June 20]

In order to justify a conviction, the facts which gave rise to a constable's reasonable suspicion that a motorist had been driving with alcohol in his body could arise only in connection with the driving of the vehicle at the time to which the suspicion related.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court, so held, allowing an appeal by way of case stated by John Monaghan, who was convicted by a magistrates' court on September 28, 1982, for driving a motor vehicle with excess alcohol in his blood, contrary to section 6(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

On Saturday June 13, 1981, the appellant motorist parked his car outside his house. He was spoken to by the prosecutor, PC Christopher Corbett, who was investigating a burglary, and who noticed that the motorist's breath smelt of alcohol.

The next day, in the course of the same investigation, the prosecutor spoke at about midday to neighbours of the motorist, who told him that the motorist and his wife habitually went to a public house by car at Sunday luncheon, and that they had seen them driving off earlier in that day.

The prosecutor went to the police station, collected Alcotest equipment, and returned with another constable to the motorist's address. When the motorist arrived home by car at 2.30 pm, the prosecutor, claiming to have formed a reasonable suspicion that the motorist had alcohol in his body, asked him to take a breath test.

The test was positive and a subsequent blood test revealed that he had 99 milligrams of alcohol in his blood per 100 millilitres of blood.

Mr. Anthony Scott-Gall for the motorist; Mr. Greville Davis for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the court had been referred to a number of cases, in none of which was there any indication whatever that the information on the basis of which the police officer's reasonable suspicion that the motorist had alcohol in his body had been formed

arose in any way other than from the observation of the motorist or of his driving of the motor vehicle on the occasion concerned.

While it was right to say that such information need not come from the suspecting officer's own observation or from a fellow police officer, but could come from a member of the public, it would be a very dangerous extension of the law to permit reasonable suspicion to be founded on facts wholly unconnected with the driving of the motor vehicle at the time to which the suspicion related.

It followed that the justices had been wrong to hold that the prosecutor could have formed a reasonable suspicion, at the time

## Assignment unlawful but tenancy secure

Peabody Donation Fund Governors v Higgins and Another  
Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice May  
[Judgment delivered June 20]

Although a housing association tenant's purported assignment of his tenancy to his daughter was in breach of the terms of the tenancy, the daughter who had been assigned the tenancy was entitled to occupy the premises.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by Miss Marion Higgins, of 66 The Square, Peabody Estate, Fulham, Palace Road, Hammersmith, from the decision of Judge Harris at the West London County Court on February 28 who gave the landlords possession.

Mr. Anthony Radevsky for Miss Higgins; Mr. Michael Bloch for the landlords.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that the tenancy agreement had contained an absolute prohibition on assignment, but the tenant had executed a purported assignment to his daughter and had then vacated the premises.

When the breath test was taken, on the basis of the alcohol smelt on the motorist's breath the previous day and neighbours' information about his Sunday habits.

The appeal would accordingly be allowed and the conviction quashed.

MR JUSTICE TAYLOR agreeing, said that if the justices' view were correct, it would mean that anyone with a reputation for drinking or previous conviction under section 6(1) of the 1972 Act would be liable to be pursued and stopped. That would give rise to a serious risk of harassment.

Solicitors: Farrell, Matthews & Weir, Hammersmith; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, granting an application by Mr. Malcolm McClellan for judicial review of a finding of the St Helens Justices on September 27, 1982, to the effect that he was not entitled to elect trial by jury on two charges under section 1(1) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971.

The defendant, it was alleged, had broken into an enclosed yard, damaging a postbox worth £5, and, on being apprehended in the yard by a police officer, resisted arrest, causing damage worth £15 to the officer's watch. He was charged in respect of each item of damage under section 1(1) of the 1971 Act and with one offence of vagrancy.

The justices found that as neither criminal damage charge involved damage valued in excess of £200 and was not therefore indictable per se, by virtue of section 22(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, section 22(7) of that Act did not operate to remove them from the category of offences triable only summarily, as the two offences were not similar in law.

Section 22 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 provides that subsections (1) and (2) that if the value of the damage caused is under £200 then subject to subsection (7) the court shall proceed as if the offence were triable only summarily.

(7) Subsection (1) above shall not apply where the offence charged... is one of two or more

## Law Report June 23 1983

### Value immaterial in linked offences

Regina v St Helens Justices, Ex parte McClellan  
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor  
[Judgment delivered June 21]

A defendant charged with two or more offences committed at the same time or place, which the court were satisfied constituted or formed part of a series of two or more offences which were of the same or similar character in fact, was entitled to elect trial by jury, irrespective of the value of the property concerned in either charge.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, granting an application by Mr. Malcolm McClellan for judicial review of a finding of the St Helens Justices on September 27, 1982, to the effect that he was not entitled to elect trial by jury on two charges under section 1(1) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971.

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The justices found that as neither criminal damage charge involved damage valued in excess of £200 and was not therefore indictable per se, by virtue of section 22(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, section 22(7) of that Act did not operate to remove them from the category of offences triable only summarily, as the two offences were not similar in law.

Section 22 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 provides that subsections (1) and (2) that if the value of the damage caused is under £200 then subject to subsection (7) the court shall proceed as if the offence were triable only summarily.

(7) Subsection (1) above shall not apply where the offence charged... is one of two or more

offences with which the accused is charged on the same occasion and which appear to the court to constitute or form part of a series of two or more offences of the same or similar character...

Mr. John Downe for the defendant; the justices did not appear and were not represented.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the court had to determine whether the two offences charged were of the same or similar character for the purpose of section 22(7) of the 1980 Act and whether or not the value of the damage caused in each case had any relevance to whether the defendant had any right to elect trial by jury.

It was clear from section 17 of Schedule 1 to the 1980 Act that, unless section 22(1) applied, offences under section 1(1) of the 1971 Act were triable either way. Moreover, it was clear from section 22(1) that its application was subject to section 22(7).

So one needed to look first at section 22(7). Did these two offences constitute or form part of a series of two or more offences of the same or similar character?

In his Lordship's judgment, the answer was indubitably "yes". It followed that section 22(1) did not apply, and the question of the value of the damage caused by either offence was therefore of no relevance. It was immaterial that each offence, if charged separately, would not be indictable by virtue of sections 22(1) and (2).

The defendant was therefore entitled to the relief sought, and orders of certiorari and mandamus would issue to quash the justices' finding and requiring them to put to the defendant his right to elect trial in the crown court.

Solicitors: Samuels & Green for John Spittle & Howard, Warrington.

## Justices erred in binding over

Regina v Hamster Justices, Ex parte Hamilton  
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor  
[Judgment delivered June 20]

A party to a fight who had been acquitted of behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace and subsequently summoned to give evidence at the trial of the other party should not on that occasion be bound over to keep the peace without the court first inquiring whether he had been dealt with in respect of the fight and if so how, and without affording him an opportunity to make representations to the court.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, granting an application for an order of certiorari to quash an order of the Hamster Justices on January 28, 1983, that the applicant, Geoffrey Brian Hamilton, be bound over to keep the peace for 12 months in his own recognizance of £50.

The applicant had been involved in a fight with another man outside his home in October 1982. He had been charged with behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace but on January 12, 1983, was acquitted of that offence by the Hamster Justices.

On January 28, the other man appeared, charged in respect of the same fight, before a different bench of magistrates. The applicant gave evidence against him and the justices convicted, saying that in their view both parties were equally to blame and that they proposed to bind them both over to keep the peace.

On being told by the clerk that if he did not consent to being bound over he could be sent to prison for up to six months, the applicant sought an adjournment in order to take legal advice.

The adjournment was refused and the applicant thereupon agreed to be bound over.

Mr. Philip Mott for the applicant; the justices did not appear and were not represented.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that on any view it was wholly wrong of the justices to proceed to bind the applicant over without

making inquiries as to whether he had been charged with any offences arising out of the fight, whether any such charge had been disposed of, and if so, how.

It was clear that the justices' clerk had been aware that the applicant had already been acquitted.

On the assumption that he had communicated that information to the justices, the justices should have given the applicant an opportunity to make representations to them, if need be granting an adjournment so that he could obtain legal advice and representation, before proceeding to bind him over.

In all the circumstances of this case, the acquittal of the applicant by a differently constituted court should have persuaded the justices that it was wrong for them to bind the applicant over.

The application would therefore be allowed and the order binding the applicant over to keep the peace would be quashed.

Mr. Justice Taylor agreed.

Solicitors: Clarke, Willmet & Clarke, Chard.

## Divisional Court

### Choice of tort or contract claim

Cowpland v Arabian Gulf Oil Co  
Before Lord Justice Walker, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Robert Goff  
[Judgment delivered June 20]

Where a plaintiff had a claim in tort, and an alternative claim in contract, for the breach of duty, the court in considering the claim in tort did not need to consider the claim in contract.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the defendants, Arabian Gulf Oil Co, against a decision of Mr. Justice Hodgson (The Times, January 26, 1983) that the plaintiff, Mr. John Waugh Fraser Cowpland, was not prevented by the contract, from proceeding in tort in England.

Mr. Raymond Crosson, QC, for the defendants; Mr. Barry Mortimer, QC and Mr. V. E. Hartley Booth for the plaintiff.

a nationalised Libyan company with a registered office in England, where they recruited the plaintiff as a maintenance technician. He began work in Libya in June, 1978, and in December he had a serious accident there.



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## THE ARTS

John Higgins visits St Louis to investigate the form and fortunes of the city's Opera Theatre, first-time visitors to this year's Edinburgh Festival

## Delius cannot justify a devoted effort

The Opera Theatre of St Louis is surely among the most interesting of the visitors to this summer's Edinburgh Festival. The company is young — the eighth season is now in progress — and highly regarded. Its creator and general director, the English-born Richard Gaddes, was among those tipped in a *New York Times* article last week to succeed Anthony Bliss at the Met in New York. But St Louisans are keen for Gaddes to stay put and the chances are that, when Bliss goes, he will still be found in Missouri.

Gaddes has swiftly established a clear policy and an equally clear identity. He generally uses experienced conductors and producers and invariably chooses young singers with a strong preference for the American-born. The occasional Canadian or Puerto Rican may be heard, but home-grown is reckoned best. And this summer, as before, the average age is well below thirty. The repertoire policy is similarly clear-cut: one Mozart and one standard work, spiced with a double bill and an unknown or neglected opera.

This season's unknown piece, which formed part of the double bill, has started a few skeletons rattling in the operatic cupboard. It is Delius's *Margot la Rouge*. St Louis has been championing Delius's cause. *Fennimore and Gerda* a couple of years back was an exemplary production — it is one of the two operas being brought to the Edinburgh Festival, the other being *The Postman Always Rings Twice* by the American composer Stephen Paulus. *Margot* was composed in 1902, when Delius was in full creative spate, and ended for the valuable Sonzogno Prize, won a decade or so earlier by Mascagni

with *Cavalleria rusticana*. Delius was unsuccessful, despite having the services of Maurice Ravel to prepare the vocal score. (Who did win when Delius lost? *Margot* was then forgotten until Delius recycled some of the music for his *Idyll*, first heard in the 1933 Proms.)

*Margot* resurfaced in a BBC transmission in October 1981, later released on record (REGL 458), conducted by Norman Del Mar. The orchestration was by Delius's long-serving amanuensis, Eric Fenby, based on the Ravel vocal score as the full orchestral one had been lost. This was the version with which St Louis began their rehearsals until a lymed-eyed local critic spotted a sentence in the programme notes provided by Robert Threlfall of the Delius Trust. Referring to that BBC broadcast Mr Threlfall wrote: "... as the original full score was not at that time available to them, the Delius Trust invited Eric Fenby to reconstruct a performing version based on Ravel's piano score ...". The clear implication, wrote Frank Peters, the critic in question, must be that the full score now is available.

Gaddes got on to the Trust, who confirmed that they did have the score. Why then, argued Gaddes, was St Louis not using the original version rather than a reconstruction, however good? Not much difference between the two, replied the Trust. However, Gaddes persisted. The Delius score was flown out and copied. And that was what St Louis heard, conducted by Eric Fenby himself. Musiological difference on a single hearing Fenby's orchestration sounds rather thicker than Delius's. But there



Ladies exemplary: Janice Taylor (left), Susanne Mentzer and Sylvia McNair in *Beatrice et Benedict*

remain open questions why the Trust were so slow to part with their newly acquired property and where *Margot* has been all these years. One answer suggested to the latter query is that it has rested with Sir Thomas Beecham's widow.

After all the detective work *Margot* was almost bound to turn out a mouse. And so it was. Delius's music, soft and sensuous, was totally unsuited to the libretto by "Rosenval", now unmasked as Mme Berthe Gaston-Danville, a rough *verismo* affair about a soldier who accidentally encounters his long lost love now on the game in a Parisian cabaret. The reunion is interrupted by Margot's "protector", L'Artiste, so called not through any skill at the easel but because of the way he deals with his enemies. It ends with a double killing and Margot going off in custody with blood on her hands, La Rouge to the last.

Eric Fenby's account of the plot in his otherwise admirable *Delius As I Knew Him* is hardly accurate, but the St Louis Orchestra responded with obvious affection to his reading of his master's music. This was the first time Dr Fenby had conducted an opera. James Anderson was outstanding as Sgt Thibault, the one-time lover who ends up on the bar-room floor. Frank Corsaro's staging was not in the same class as *Fennimore*, but then

neither is the opera. The Sonzogno jury were right.

Corsaro had a much better time with the second half of this double bill, Poulenc's *Les Mamelles de Tirésias*, which he put on as basically a series of Broadway cabaret turns, with the help of Susan Peterson as Thérèse, the wife who assumes the beard and trousers, and Allan Glassman as the husband who goes into baby production with a few supermarket trolleys to wheel out the results. A couple of chainsmoking altar boys set the tone for Poulenc at his most exuberant. And all that exuberance was found in the conducting of C. William Harwood, who is charge of *Posman* at Edinburgh.

The artistic success of the season has undoubtedly been Berlioz's *Beatrice et Benedict*, which is not exactly a familiar work in the Mid-West. Colin Graham, St Louis's Director of Productions, has staged it on a Sicilian terrace, dappled in the ochre and duck-egg blue of John Conklin's set. It is a feminine opera and Graham's handling of his three female leads is exemplary. Susanne Mentzer (an ironic and very attractive Beatrice), Sylvia McNair (contrastingly warm and uncomplicated as Hero) and Janice Taylor (a true contralto Ursula) should all have good careers ahead. John Nelson in the pit was a different, and far better, conductor

than two years ago. A magical evening. The *Traviata*, a Graham revival, went less well, with intransigent conducting from Henry Lewis Tonto di Paolo, a roly-poly tenor with a timbre as Italianate as his name, was the best of the cast.

The *mal'occhio* was clearly on *Don Giovanni*. This had been planned as the season's prestige production, with Jonathan Miller directing and Calvin Simmons conducting. But Calvin Simmons, alas, drowned and Dr Miller decided to forsake the boards. Mark Lamos, a theatre director of high repute from Hartford, turned in a totally unimpressive staging and, although Christopher Hogwood in the pit elicited some elegant sounds from the orchestra, he failed to instil enough tension — he was almost certainly hindered by Lamos and a hideous set. Once again the ladies took the evening: Kathryn Bouleyn's secure and fiery Elvira, Maria Spacagna's cuddly dumpling of a Zerlina, I also liked John Stephens's Leporello, not a great Mozart voice but excellent stage presence and diction, which allowed Andrew Porter's new and clever translation to be heard.

And so to Edinburgh, a double first. This will be the Opera Theatre's first visit outside their home town and the first time an American opera company has played at the Festival.

## Dance

## Bostonian bustle

Don Quixote  
Palace, Manchester

Those Mancunians who raised however many million pounds it cost to put the Palace to rights got value for their money: a good stage, a big and lively audience, a house where people enjoy themselves — and a manager enterprising and confident enough to buy up a week of this year's Nureyev Festival before it moves to its customary home at the Coliseum. So the Boston Ballet, with Rudolf Nureyev and Yoko Morishita as guest stars, opened its Nureyev production of *Don Quixote* there on Tuesday. The choice was a good one: a classic ballet full of humour, as easy to take as any musical.

The Boston dancers are at their best in the livelier passages of dancing, which happily means most of the evening. Not for them the full lyricism of the garden scene, but they put their hearts into filling the stage with bustling animation. That is also where their own soloists shine brightest. Marie-Christine Mouis is a tigerishly sexy street dancer (though a bumpy Queen of the Dryads), Elaine Bauer and Anamarie Sarazin bring a dashing, knowing quality to their intrigues and Pamela Royal tackles her bridesmaid's solo confidently.

Some of the acting roles are

undercast. It is lucky that the title part is comparatively small, since Don Edwards plays so insipidly as to make the dreary Don almost unnoticeable. Ron Cunningham as Gamsache offers little more than funny faces. However, Paul Plesh's bully of a Lorenzo and Victor LaCasse's grubby Sancho Panza fare better, and Nureyev has developed the comic situations to the point where the humour is almost foolproof.

Besides, this ballet is primarily and unabashedly a star vehicle, which Morishita and Nureyev ride triumphantly. He is in fine form, full of fun (did his yet-like disguise in the gypsy camp go too far?), pacing himself energetically through one bouncy solo after another. She gives as good as she gets in the exchanges along their tempestuous friendship, and dances with sparkling speed and vivacity. Both of them have the gift of conveying a sense of sheer enjoyment.

Nicholas Georgiadis's designs are splendidly handsome, though I suspect he did not intend *Don Quixote* to study a bound volume of *The New York Times*, nor the supposedly invisible man carrying the vision of Dulcinea to wear white shoes with his black costume. The Manchester Camerata under David Comandany played Minkus's tunes seductively.

John Percival

## Jazz

Machito  
Ronnie Scott's

Somewhere, a long time ago, jazz met Latin America and produced the kind of music that Machito has been playing for 40 years — hot, spicy, brassy and physical. His band looks like a jazz group (four trumpets, four saxes, assorted percussion) but that is deceptive, because the sound is all Latin. The percussive underwash, the totally Spanish lyrics sung by Machito and his daughter, the way the melody sits squarely on the beat and then floats right away from it, even the baroque scoring for the trumpets — all of this makes you wonder what a band like Machito's is doing at a nice jazz place like Scott's.

The short answer is that salsa (the latest inaccurate shorthand term for Latin music) is in fashion again. The longer and better answer is that Machito's music preserves, albeit in a different accent, a lot of the home truths that other forms of jazz have tended to forget. The simple structures of Latin tunes would be irksome to most jazz musicians, as would the repetitive themes were many of the functions of bass player and pianist, but the plain truth is that, by limiting themselves to the now

traditional forms of Latin music, Machito's men can create a kind of excitement which most current jazz is too diffuse to get near.

Even when they play a number as familiar as *The Peanut Vendor*, they build up tension by perversely leaving the theme statement right to the end and letting the trumpet soloist, Alfredo Armentier, do all the hard work at the start, flitting with the tune as if he were playing a bull. Some of the other soloists are too wedded to jazz to sound right, but the tight framework they have to exist in largely makes up for that.

It certainly works better than Ronnie Scott's Quintet, the home-grown supporting group. Tasteful, skilled and keen though they all are, they come across like a repertory company touring the old/new favourites, doing a lot of playing and no rethinking. Some — of their numbers last 25 minutes, which no jazz standard is worth. I exempt from this criticism Ron Mathewson, whom I still think is the finest bass player in the world, but they have a great deal to learn from the passionate economy of Machito. They will not, of course; modern jazz lost the chance to avoid self-indulgence years ago.

Miles Kingdon

## Opera in London

A Midsummer  
Night's Dream  
Bloomsbury Theatre

Abbey Opera chose an apt season to unveil their production of Britten's Shakespearean masterpiece, but midsummer magic touched the Bloomsbury stage only rarely on Tuesday night. The virtues of the evening were many: the singing of the principals was consistently strong, and Giles Davies's Puck brought many an otherwise static scene sharply to life through his impish personality, confident acting and fleet-footed acrobatics. But Paul Hemon's production was not sufficiently attentive to the problems of delineating the three levels on which the score operates.

Indeed it was too heavily weighted in favour of slapstick comedy for the rustic. Admittedly their Act III antics are intended as a parody of nineteenth-century Italian operatic conventions, but Britten's music is explicit enough without the deliberate playing for laughs we had here. "This is the finest stuff that ever I heard", sings Hippolyta, and one was inclined to agree. Perhaps it would not have mattered quite so much had the lofter scenes for the lovers been directed with comparable assertiveness, or if the lighting on Carol Stevenson's multi-coloured carpet of a

set had evoked more effectively the sinister enchantment of the fairy world and more subtly reflected the mood of the music. Nonetheless we had a splendid Oberon in Christopher Robson, who has a rich, penetrating counter-tenor and holds the stage with an assured presence, as does Marilyn Dale's clear coloratura Tityania. Kenneth Brown, David Barrill, Jennifer Higgins and Rosemary Middleton made an impressive quartet of entangled lovers, and Ralph Mealey was a sympathetic Bottom. The Finchley Children's Music Group provided the excellently drilled, delightful fairies, and Antony Shelley reinforced the individual successes of the evening with tightly controlled, spirited conducting. The opera can be seen again tonight, tomorrow and on Saturday.

Geoffrey Norris

## Concerts

Dawson-Lyell/Ball  
Wigmore Hall

One of the troubles with two-piano ensembles is that you notice the ensemble only when it is missing. Happily, in Tuesday night's enjoyable recital by Julian Dawson-Lyell and Andrew Ball, there were only a few moments when communication or rhythmic unanimity faltered. They zipped through Mozart's cloudless (yet hardly superficial) D major Sonata, K488, with ideally graceful vigour, and in one tiny stumble over an awkward figuration in the finale, they at least echoed each other sympathetically.

The Bartok Sonata for two pianos and percussion is really a sonata for four percussionists, two of whom happen to play the piano, but Bartok issued an oddly snobbish instruction that a pianist should supervise the percussionists.

Times have changed: here it was James Wood and Simon Limbrick, with their shining xylophone, tone and thwacked timpani attack, who led the way in incisiveness. Dawson-Lyell and Ball were best when adding their own eerie colours to the central movement. Although it was not ideally clear, this performance had the excitement of players stretched to their limits, straining at the rhythmic leash.

If Bartok's Sonata is for four strikers, Berio's *Linea* is for four melodists, two of whom happen to play vibraphone and marimba: the whole impetus of this gentle, rather tender 15-minute essay in sound comes from a melodic line which is

coloured and diffused by the four players.

The effects are striking, although slightly unconvincing that the sounds were more than pretty. There was far more conviction and colour in the duo's hectic but buoyant account of Debussy's *En Bouteille* et noi.

Nicholas Kenyon

H.M.S. Pinafore by Gilbert and Sullivan, with Patrick Cargill as Sir Joseph Porter, is to be presented at the Queen Elizabeth Hall for the second year running, from July 26 to August 6. The conductor is Fraser Goulding and the producer Wilfred Judd.

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## Television Airtight capsule

On paper, everything about *The World: A Television History* (Channel 4) sounds exactly right. *The Times Atlas of World History*, the perfect sourcebook. Geoffrey Barraclough as chief consultant, none more authoritative. Computer graphics, the best that money can buy. Robert Powell as narrator, an impeccable voice. Helicopter shots of the Parthenon, tracking shots round art treasures from all over the world. Constant music to soothe the senses, constant movement to beguile the eye.

Alexander flung back the boundaries of the Greek world, founding cities as he went (as a relief map of Asia Minor is suffused with red). "Julius Caesar, an ambitious and popular aristocrat..." The script is impeccably clear, if a shade under-explanatory (noting, without a trace of irony, that in the early centuries AD philosophical stability was upset by "Stoicism, Cynicism, and Epicureanism"). Greece and Rome in 26 painless minutes. The whole thing sound unbearably virtuous, and ideal for schools.

It may be that some viewers are indeed seduced by this series into the pleasures of history. It may be, on the other hand, that the techniques used to sell Fiat cars and flights on British Airways are counterproductive in this matter, and that these superluous encapsulations only serve to seal the subject more securely off from the masses. Compare Robert Hughes's *The Shock of the New* (BBC2), currently being repeated on Sunday evenings; that too has gyrating busts, floating temples and a single narrator, but, while Hughes welds words and pictures into a brilliantly provocative and conspicuous, Powell et al offer a mechanical caress which passes without trace.

Message from Skinningrove (Channel 4) was predictably sad: a women's group in the Cleveland town with the highest unemployment in the country had persuaded their friends, some still at school, to write poems telling Mrs Thatcher what it feels like to be poor and out of work.

Michael Church

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Philharmonia/  
Sinopoli  
Festival Hall

I have never heard so much of Mahler's Ninth Symphony as I did on Tuesday; more, indeed, than appears in the score. This performance came at the end of an intensive and speedily arranged encounter which the Philharmonia have had with Giuseppe Sinopoli, their principal conductor-elect, and in its vigorous abundance of detail it showed many characteristic features of his style. In the first movement, for example, where

Mahler writes for strings in five or six independent parts, we heard every one of them, producing the effect of a scrambling tug-of-war that was not altogether unidiomatic as a Mahlerian texture.

The music also benefited, and less disputably, from Mr Sinopoli's sense of aural space, his care for the bottom of the orchestra as much as the top. Bass clarinet, bassoons, bass tuba and most of all some demonic low trombones sounded off splendidly, both on their own accounts and as underpinners of wind chords. Most conductors accentuate the treble in order to secure a definite forward movement; Mr Sinopoli's emphatic bass, by contrast, served at times to block the progress and make the structure more hazardous, the feeling more complex.

Larger considerations are, though, evidently of less concern to him, to judge from the adjustments I referred to at the start. Take the two reappearance of the opening music in the first movement. They are both bleak returns to a formerly sunny environment, but the second should be still bleaker than the first: an idea originally played by trumpets comes back on trombones *sfacatissimo*. Mr Sinopoli, however, had the trumpets fighting just as furiously, and so for the sake of one thrill lost a large and telling gesture. The same might be said of his furious pauses for breath, especially in the second movement.

More generally, when pressure and strain exist so much in each moment, what the music has to say in its development goes unsaid.

Paul Griffiths

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## SPECTRUM

## Hedgehogs and high notes

The Times Profile:  
Lord Harewood

"It's very odd about George and music", the Duke of Windsor once confided to Topazia Markevich, the conductor's wife, at a cocktail party. "You know, his parents were quite normal - liked horses and dogs and the country."

A poignant remark because it reveals how little the exiled Duke knew about that other royal nonconformist, his nephew George Lascelles. The seventh Earl of Harewood has made his life in music but he is equally content as the squire (albeit dressed in startling Gaiolise-blue checked tweeds), of Harewood House the family's eighteenth-century home just outside Leeds.

"He understands about hedgehogs, you see, and what they do", Neville Usher, the estate manager says. "He is a complete countryman, a good shot; he knows what he's doing." The two men have been friends since they met in the army just after the war and Neville Usher is responsible for the upkeep of the 7,000 acres (13,000 acres went in death duties when the sixth Earl died), including the house, with the Chippendale and the Meissen, the gardens, the adventure playground and all the other treats that tempt 300,000 visitors to Harewood each year.

"One of the things I admire about George is the way in which he has succeeded in keeping his royal, lord-of-the-manor, side and the musical, artistic side of his life apart and yet together", says Harold Rosenthal, who owns *Opera* magazine and has known Harewood for 40 years. "He assumes either persona with the greatest of ease and has been able to encourage a greater interest in the arts in the younger members of the royal family - the Kents, the Gloucesters, Prince Charles."

Throughout his career, Lord Harewood has managed to sidestep the conventional duties of royalty and instead of being patron of this and that, he has become president (of Leeds United) and the Football Association, for instance) or managing director (the position he now fills so successfully at the English National Opera) and he has always made things work and happen. Back in the 1960s when it was rather smart to be a hairdresser and have a cockney accent, it was Lord Harewood, then chairman of the artistic committee of the English Stage Company, who battled courteously with the Lord Chamberlain's office to get Osborne's *Look back in Anger* on to the stage of the Royal Court Theatre.

He says that reporters still greet him with: "You're rather interested in music, aren't you?" or they remark how intelligent and cultured he appears to be, considering his family background. He finds the inference rather offensive: "The reason why people think this has always eluded me, Prince Charles, for instance, is very much the reverse of being half-witted."

For the record, his great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, adored the ballet, his mother (the Princess Royal) had a genuine ear for music and his father enjoyed his paintings as wholeheartedly as he enjoyed his racing, and

was adept at *petit point*. Several of the chair seats at Harewood were embroidered by the sixth Earl, who liked to learn his Masonic ritual aloud while sewing. He was known as "Lucky" Lascelles, incidentally, because he once spotted an unpleasant great-uncle at his club and, out of courtesy, went and sat with him. It was the only time they met and the great-uncle left him £3m. "Well, at least he's well set up", King George V is reported to have said when Henry Lascelles came courting his only daughter.

The Lascelles boys (George and his younger brother Gerald) had a happy, non-royal childhood: "I was from a straight, country gentleman background in Yorkshire and I went to the Palace because my grandparents were the King and Queen", Lord Harewood wrote in his lively book of memoirs. "My parents were skilful enough to handle this so that it seemed neither dauntingly grand nor anything to boast about."

Lord Harewood is unpretentious about music and admits that his interest was sparked off by hearing Richard Tauber in *Blossom Time*: "I knew then that music was the element in which I wanted to live." The interest was developed at Eton and Cambridge, but he was never a performer: "I'm the world's worst pianist." At Sandhurst, which he considered "worse than prison", in the Guards, which he didn't like much either, and later, as a prisoner of war in Colditz, he whiled away the routine boredom by reading gramophone catalogues, memorizing musical directories and making lists of performances and operas he would like to see and hear when the war was over.

He is now 60 and still has an amazing memory for people, faces, things - a royal bonus, perhaps - and will happily spend hours arguing about who opened the batting for Yorkshire in 1932 or which soprano took over in *Aida* unexpectedly at La Scala in 1951. He is usually right. People who work with him say that he likes being liked ("Call me George") and he likes being right. He seemed rather pleased to be able to point out that *The Times* had inadvertently sent a letter confirming my arrival to the other Harewood, a West Indian self-styled earl, living in south-east London, rather than to himself.

Having left the Army, Lord Harewood launched *Opera* magazine with the help of Harold Rosenthal, a schoolmaster he met through the correspondence columns of *The Gramophone*, and Rosenthal took over the magazine when his partner joined the Royal Opera House. Lord Harewood started as junior assistant to David Webster the general administrator, but was controller of opera planning by the time he left to become artistic director of the Edinburgh Festival.

"At Edinburgh it was my job to persuade a lot of people with their own independent shows to come and do things in my show", he says. For two years he had such a tricky time with Marlene Dietrich's tantrums that he considered circulating the rumour that



reports of her age had been greatly exaggerated - she was in truth only just over 50.

After Edinburgh there were several years as artistic adviser to the New Philharmonia Orchestra, something of a non-job since he had no specific brief. Then, in 1972, Stephen Arlen died and Lord Harewood was invited to become managing director of Sadler's Wells, which had recently moved from Islington to the Coliseum in the West End. The company had always fostered a British tradition among singers and composers and sung in English so (after much lobbying by Arlen and Harewood) it was suitably renamed the English National Opera in January 1974.

At the beginning, the Coliseum had in many people's minds, a Gilbert & Sullivan in *Lilac Time* feel about it and the fact that the operas were sung in English tended to reinforce this assumption. It is Lord Harewood's achievement that he has succeeded in taking the stuffy elitist element out of opera and turned the ENO into one of the most stimulating companies in the world.

He has done this, not by shelling out huge fees for international stars, but by painstakingly building up an ensemble company which, developing gradually, has nurtured such home-grown stars as Valerie Masterson, Josephine Barstow and John Tomlinson. With public grants of just over £6m against Covent Garden's £9.6m he has managed to broaden the repertoire, putting on new operas, rediscovering the lesser works of Wagner, Strauss and Verdi, finding ways of bringing familiar operas fresh to the public. Jonathan Miller's *Rigoletto*, performed as an every day story of Mafia folk, was an example of this policy's success.

Why is it, I wonder, that so many people become addicted to opera? "For one voice to surmount a chorus of 80 and an orchestra of 100 seems impossible and yet it is the common-place of opera", Lord Harewood says. "That's exciting enough, but if you do that well, then you've really got something going." Most of all he enjoys finding someone who, at a very early stage, shows tremendous promise. "You acquire a nose for it, like a football manager."

He sees the company as a "family", is always back-stage before an important performance, on-stage afterwards and (although some singers who did not want to renew their contracts have found themselves dropped with a resounding crash) he says he is delighted when one of his successful singers returns.

"They come back and say 'Oh, it's wonderful to be working properly again'."

I really believe, that the jet-age travelling performers are now almost precluded from doing anything serious as they whirl around on the current like migrating birds. At the Coliseum it's never just one singer coming in, doing his bit and hoping the rest don't impinge on him.

During the mid 1970s there was a strike, several near strikes and works-to-rule at the ENO, and Harewood's friends noticed his leftish-liberal views wavering slightly. "My attitude has always been that nobody forces you to work in an opera house, you choose to do it and there's a lot of job satisfaction", he says. "Still, even if that is true, it is not one hundred per cent relevant to how people feel. Of course I was disappointed. Of course I felt it personally. But I also felt a total

failure. No matter what anyone tells you, a strike means that management has failed."

He admits that it helps to be the Queen's cousin when raising money, but royal connections can be a personal and professional disadvantage. In 1949, Lord Harewood married the pianist Marion Stein (now Mrs Jeremy Thorpe) after Queen Mary had withheld her consent and then relented. "Not only Jewish... she didn't hunt", Neville Usher says, summing up the frisson of shock that swept through the shires at the time. And then, 10 years later, he met and fell in love with the Australian violinist Patricia Tuckwell. In 1964 their son Mark was born and after three more difficult years, there was a divorce and Patricia ("Bambi") became the new Lady Harewood.

"Divorce is a sort of death, a torture. Everything you do is wrong, every move you make," Lord Harewood said at the time. He lost many friends, including the man he loved most, Benjamin Britten. "For years I could not hear his music... without a deep sense of sadness for what I knew I had lost." His mother said only: "What will people say? and, for 10 years, he was virtually relegated from the royal family, until Princess Margaret ended the rift by attending the ENO's first royal gala. He was not invited to Princess Anne's wedding, or to the Duke of Windsor's funeral: "Perhaps, for me, the saddest public result of my divorce."

His professional life was also suffering. Harewood was an obvious choice for Webster's job at Covent Garden when he retired, but how could the Board appoint an administrator to the Royal Opera House who was *persona non grata* with royalty? He was forced to resign from the Edinburgh Festival and as Chancellor of the University of York and he was deeply embarrassed, at this time, when the press hailed him as "a royal rebel" for his active campaign in support of the abolition of capital punishment.

Since his mother died in 1965, Lord Harewood has worked to make Harewood House self-sufficient enough to survive for David, James, or Jeremy, one of his three sons by his first marriage, or for Mark. "I hope one of them will eventually be interested in taking on the responsibilities here and making it work, but it's silly to try and force children to do anything they are not interested in doing."

It is not a going concern yet, which is why, on the day of my visit, he has invited the press to sample the facilities he and the famous Box Tree Restaurant (one of only two Relais Gourmands in Britain) will be offering to top businessmen for the use of the state dining room and library and conference room. Colin Long, co-proprietor of the Box Tree with Malcolm Reid, says: "I said to Malcolm the other day, 'Just think. We used to wave at Lord and Lady Harewood as they drove past in their car and now, here we are, dining at their table.' Lord Harewood makes a welcoming speech about needing 'lolly' and enjoying the 'nost' and tries not to notice Lady Harewood winking when he calls her 'the boss'."

Shirley Lowe

\**The Tongs and the Bones*, The Memoirs of Lord Harewood, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £9.95.

moreover...  
Miles Kington

It seems a shame to me that, in the 3,000 guides to Wimbledon I have read so far, nobody but the players has been mentioned. As all visitors to the fabulous fortnight will know, there is much more to the event than just the competitors. Here are just a few of the colourful characters you should watch out for.

**The Duke of Debutante, Grand Old Man.** The Duke gave up his administrative post at Wimbledon in the 1930s, but has taken a keen interest in the old place ever since. "These young fellows have been interested in nothing but money for the past 10 years, you know. Damn shame. I've put the money first since 1932. That was when I inherited my Central Court block of seats from my father, and I've been making a cool £5,000 a year out of them ever since. Usually I auction them off to friends in the City long before it all starts, but I always like to keep a few back. It gives me a thrill to get up early and wander down the queue, flogging them off. No, I never watch tennis. I'm too busy manning my strawberry stall, which has been in the family since 1903. Care for a punnet? Only two quid. No? Then push off, old boy."

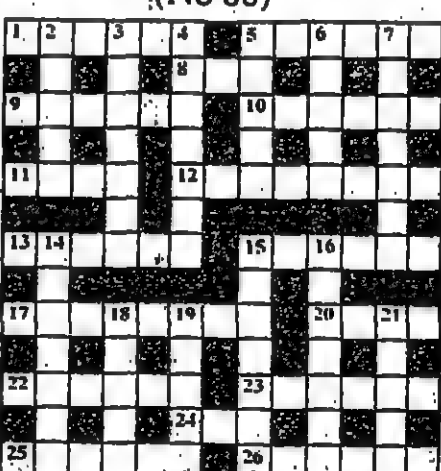
**Linda Conquest, Plucky Little.** Twenty-four-year-old Linda has been the plucky little girl of English tennis for seven years now, and has earned the title through her inability ever to get through the preliminary qualifying outsiders' round, which takes place in January. This year she put up a magnificent fight before being edged out 6-0, 6-0 by the Paraguayan veteran, 58-year-old Luisa de la Interocopia. "No complaints," says Linda, "but I'd been practising in icy conditions, with lumps of slush all over the court, so the mild sunny day took me quite by surprise. There's always next year, though."

**Gavin Trimble, Referee-Fetcher.** Tennis is, as far as anyone can tell, the only game which needs both umpires and referees. When the going gets too rough for the umpire, the referee is sent for, and Gavin is the man who has to do it. "It's a tough job. Finding the ref is easy enough - getting him to appear is the hard bit, because usually he's shuffling and moaning and saying, 'No, no, don't make me do it, not McEnroe again.' So I have to pick him up, get him angry, maybe even slap him around a little. When he's raring for a fight, I send him on."

**Viola Valentine, Free-lance Mother.** One of the things that television commentators most like doing is pointing out relatives of the players in the crowd. Unfortunately, most unseeded players don't bring parents. That's where Viola comes in - for a fee, she is prepared to masquerade as anyone's loving mother. You'll easily recognize her: large American glasses, inability to watch exciting rallies, much given to standing up and shrieking. Worst year: 1978, when through a confusion in instructions she urged Lloyd Fletcher through a 5-set match by screaming "Come on, Guillermo!"

**Enrico Intaglia, Ticket Printer.** A familiar figure to early morning queues, with his mobile ticket-printing unit in the road outside the ground. Would not talk to *The Times*, at least not for the sort of money we could afford.

\*Part 2 tomorrow includes the Line Judge of the Year.

CONCISE CROSSWORD  
(No 88)

ACROSS:  
1 Tent, entertainment (6)  
5 Fairness (6)  
8 Vase-like vessel (3)  
9 Wrecker (6)  
10 Horse-ride (6)  
11 Yonbail (4)  
12 Grass all over (3,5)  
13 Come to sight (6)  
15 Crime (6)  
17 Shore mound (4,4)  
20 Celtic language (6)  
22 Channel scoop (6)  
24 Female sheep (7)  
25 Paper head (6)  
26 Uncommonness (6)

DOWN:  
2 Funous (5)  
3 Intonation (7)  
4 Nonmetallic element (7)  
5 Take pleasure in (5)  
6 Mother's brother (5)  
7 At once (7)  
14 Poster (7)  
15 Cricketer (7)  
16 Sweet spirit (6)  
18 Dutch earthenware (5)  
19 Open sore (5)  
21 Metal piece (5)

SOLUTION TO No 87:  
ACROSS: 1 Abacus 4 Cowboy 7 Riot 8 Reminder 9 Joystick 12 Bet 15 Lotus 16 Pinout 17 Air 19 Topolace 24 Trucked up 25 Gue 26 Choppy 27 Roarer  
DOWN: 1 Aury 2 Apologise 3 Surt 4 Comic 5 Wand 6 Oxyde 10 Sweep 11 Kneel 12 Biocular 13 Tote 14 Pica 18 Touch 20 Olden 21 Upper 22 Ship 23 Her

This week  
in the TLS

## CHINA

This week's issue of the TLS includes fifteen pages of special articles and reviews of new and recent books from and about China

Johnathan Spence  
The writer in crisis  
\*  
Michael Sullivan  
The artist's role  
\*  
J.K. Fairbank  
US-China relations  
\*  
David Hawkes  
Classical poetry  
\*  
C.R. Bawden  
Secret history of the Mongols  
\*  
Joseph Needham  
The idea of inoculation  
\*  
W.F. Jenner  
Contemporary fiction  
\*  
William Watson  
Archaeology  
\*  
also  
Ceramics Food History Politics

TLS

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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Looking to  
the future

The most active field of robotics is vision. Dozens of academic and industrial laboratories in Britain and hundreds in the United States are working on systems to give sight to the rising second generation of robots.

One of the cheapest and fastest new vision systems is being introduced by a small Hull company. Electric Automation, based on research at Hull and Nottingham universities. It puts the robot's eye, a miniature solid-state camera three centimetres square, on its hand or gripper.

The system, called Image 32, gets away with a low-resolution camera because, mounted at the end of the robot arm, it gives a clear close-up of objects being inspected or manipulated. The images can be processed fast enough (40 frames a second) for the micro-processor to guide the robot through continuous movements.

Image 32 can give sight to a conventional robot, like the Unimation Puma, for just £1,600. But it can sort out only shapes that do not overlap - for example parts lying on top of a table or a conveyor belt. No one has yet marketed a vision system that can pick parts out of a bin where they are jumbled on top of one another.

## Generation II

Research into robots has been intense in Japan over the last 10 years as universities and research institutes have directed their efforts into developing what have become known as second-generation robots. These devices, equipped with sophisticated sensors, will give the units sight,

hearing and mobility on a scale not yet devised.

Japan, though acknowledged as the biggest user of robots, is often criticized, particularly by the Americans, for overstating its use of robots. Devices which would normally be classified as automated factory units have been called robots.

To ward off the criticisms, the Japan Industrial Robot Association conducted its own research and broke the robot population into six categories: manual manipulators, fixed sequence robots, variable sequence robots, playback robots, numerically controlled robots and "intelligent robots". Strictly

## FINDINGS

A series reporting on research  
ROBOTICS

speaking, only the last three categories are robots. The Association has recently completed further research into whether there really is a market for advanced robots. Hostile environments - or those which would be classified as bad or impossible working conditions - were the area most likely to employ robots.

## Space invaders

Japanese manufacturers are joining a government-sponsored project to develop robots to work in extreme

environments - for example, maintaining nuclear reactors or mining on the sea bed. Eventually they will work in space, too. The Japanese Industrial Robot Association estimates that £50m worth of robots will be sold to inspect and maintain nuclear plants by 1985. The world market for undersea robots will be slower to develop but could exceed £30m by 1990 if international agreement is reached on exploiting the seabed.

## At what cost?

Alongside the high-tech mainstream of robotics research is a parallel movement to develop simple

machines that can work alongside humans, rather than supplanting them.

Yes-Man, a charmingly named product of PA Technology's Cambridge laboratories, is a good example of the alternative trend. It is a two-armed robot, designed to do routine, repetitive tasks like glueing, drilling and welding, while its human companion concentrates on more complex assembly operations.

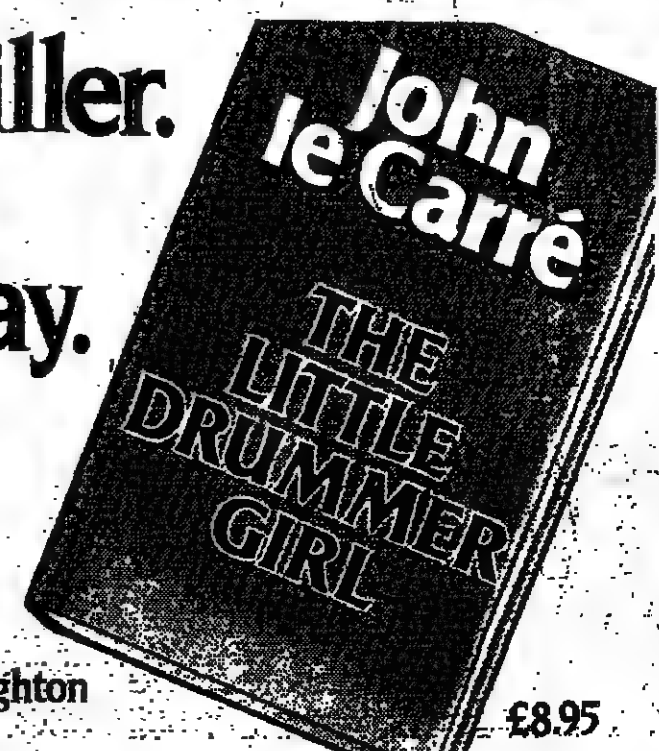
So far, Yes-Man exists only as a prototype. If it goes into full production, it will probably cost between £5,000 and £10,000. Some of the simplest industrial robots available today are much cheaper than that. Colne Robotics will soon launch Android II, a micro-robot capable of lifting 4lb for less than £1,500.

Clive Cookson and Bill Johnstone

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سكزا من الاعمال



## BOOKS

The world of the great Russian  
Underground ManDostoevsky  
By John Jones

(Oxford, £15)

John Jones's criticism is about writing. He is interested in the choice of words, making verbal patterns, the way a writer's words form his vision and vice versa. He writes very close to his texts: his book on Keats is thick with detail and distinctions and comes closer than anything else I know to how and what Keats thought. His Dostoevsky book makes revelation after revelation — especially for those of us who must read in translation — about Dostoevsky's careful way with words and narrative form.

The early *Poor People* and *The Double* he says, are about the fear of being without identity. In the episodic *Poor People* the copy clerk Devushkin, tries to find himself by finding a place, a relationship, in the lodging-house world of cold stoves, bad smells, airlessness. Its people have no one to be and nowhere to go. In *The Double* Mr Golyadkin is "the same as everybody else." He is faced with an intensive, invasive, subversive replication of himself, an embodiment of the Underground Man's fear that we are all not individuals but interchangeable "generalizations." Devushkin's world is littered with things Golyadkin is abstract, a paper figure, a literary parody, a statistic. "I can't possibly go out in this weather; I might fall ill and perhaps even die; the least risk is so high, especially now." He speaks of his life as a hypothetical "example" — "If today, for example, something went wrong — if some pimp appears out of the blue..." These nervous dehumanizing "for examples" with which Jones shows the text to be patterned, often, he says, not translated. He shows us what we have lost.

After the commuted death sentence and four years penal servitude, Dostoevsky, Jones says, worked his way back from this Kafka or Beckett-like abstraction towards the nineteenth-century novel. "In prison, amongst robbers, I first distinguished people," he wrote to his brother, but *The House of the Dead* is deliberately, formally, "the notes of an unknown man." This book too is concerned with human identity under pressure, here in the community of imprisonment John Jones describes how, when the prisoners release the eagle the narrating voice moves from "I" to "They" to "We" to "Everybody." This move to inclusive identity tends to get lost too in translation. Similarly the prison hospital scenes were revised carefully so that "the doctor" becomes "our doctor," "the ward," "our ward."

Jones shows how the large preoccupations of the notebooks — the idea of the Great Sinner, Confession, the god man, become more doubtful and enigmatic as the language of the novels develops and shapes itself as their worlds claim to be the precursor of novels we never read or inhabit the story of Raskolnikov's redemption, the "real" novel

with Alyosha at the centre, which will succeed the *Karamazovs* we have. Jones is harsh about *The Idiot* which he doesn't analyse, calling it "forced, hysterical, hyperbolic, fast and boring." This is because it is "calm and classic third person narrative" and thus "schematic." The famous censored chapter of *The Possessed*, Stavrogin's Confession, Jones thinks is also rightly excluded — too moral, too direct. Dostoevsky "cannot foster any of his deepest values, except obliquely, by stealth."

The major novels certainly distinguish people, confer identity, by stripping away ideas, possibilities, clarifications, worked through in the notebooks. Jones shows how the abandoning of the confessional form, the slipping from inside to outside Raskolnikov's head, gives *Crime and Punishment* its urgency and authority. He is at his best with *The Possessed* whose successive formal decisions create the limitations of its world and from there its sense of universal importance and terror. In the notebooks Peter Verkhovensky was a "philosopher of anarchism" documented and analysed. In the notebooks Stavrogin was an archetypal "bored" Russian, also a Great Sinner and confessor. Dostoevsky "came to see that his conception was hopelessly overcrowded."

In the notebooks Stavrogin talks a lot about his boredom and about boredom in general. In the text he never uses the word. He yawns sometimes. He is opaque, incomprehensible, trivial, frightening, as people are. Peter Verkhovensky's malice is now much more like a lasso's muscle than a coherent philosophy. This is achieved by the use of the narrator, who is both chronicler and mind-character, whose information is partial, inaccurate, contradictory, and whose explanations of people's motives or judgments of their acts only leave them more obscure, multifarious, lifelike.

Jones quotes the notebooks: the narrative method which "will save everything" consists in "not explaining." Stavrogin but by contrast presenting Stepan Verkhovensky "always with explanations." The "explanation" of this comic, futile, marvellously solid old man are of course the narrator's, not Dostoevsky's. Jones shows how this contrast works and shows Dostoevsky's delicate "explanations" that are too definite or clever. It is a brilliantly tactful, illuminating piece of criticism.

Tactful too, are Jones's dealings with literary historians and critical schools. Of course *The Double* parodies Gogol and romantic literature but to docket it as parody is to miss its idiosyncratic design. Of course the rootless people of the novels are "modern, urban" men, but these adjectives should not be overstressed. Dostoevsky is not "for example" a social realist. "Pressure itself and the embattled state are what matters." The exemplary patience and particularly of Jones's work help us to see how and why.

A. S. Byatt



"Women of Belfast", a bronze sculpture by F. E. McWilliam 1973

## The world seen through Irish eyes

Contemporary Irish Art

Edited by Roderic Knowles  
(Wolfhound, £25 Irish)

First to congratulate Roderic Knowles and the Wolfhound Press on producing a largely comprehensive and very well illustrated book on a subject that is almost unknown outside Ireland. Few Irish painters with the exception of Louis le Brocq regularly exhibit abroad, and apart from in the USA, group exhibitions of Irish contemporary paintings are hardly ever seen. This present survey certainly helps to fill a gap that demonstrates the extraordinary diversity of styles apparent in the arts of Ireland today. Of course it is by no means only in Ireland that this disintegration of any recognizable standard is to be seen. It is apparent everywhere, and although Coatsworth's statement that "a self-taught artist is an artist taught by a very ignorant man" may still hold, at no time in world history have so many previous, as well as contemporary, influences been demonstrated. The whole

gaze is run from impressionism and hard-line realism through abstraction down to the physical "happenings" of Alastair MacLennan who "naked and stained with black over head, neck, hands and feet, dead fish hanging from neck and wrists, walked ritualistically around the gallery (also adorned with dead fish) and dragging a sweeping brush behind him."

Neil Shawcross, Brian Blackshaw, Terence Flanagan and Camille Souter show their allegiance to an impressionistic approach, whilst Martin Gale, John Devlin, Robert Ballagh and Edward Maguire are more of the hard-edged school of realism. Both Tim Goulding and Colin Middleton adopt a very competent though bewildering choice of different styles whereas Patrick Scott and Michael Ashur consistently demonstrate an elegant and jewel like abstraction. Tony O'Malley and Patrick Collins are "original" and immediately recognizable.

The sculptures of F. E. McWilliam, Conor Fallon, Deborah Brown and John Burke attract attention but apart from the

landscape content of some of the painters pictures, none of these lists of names could be said to represent a specifically Irish school.

However, Dermot McCarthy, described as "an unique Irish visionary", and also Jim Fitzpatrick with his Celtic and decorative illustrations do represent two entirely Irish artists. Unfortunately the one Irish school of painting — the untutored primitive painters from Tory Island, is not represented at all either by name or by illustration. The literary contributions, apart from Mr Knowles' introduction have been collected from articles in exhibition catalogues, books and monographs, with authors and critics ranging from Dr James White, previous Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, Bruce Arnold, Seamus Heaney and Brian Fallon, to John Russell, Henry Robertson and other. This documentation should certainly take its place in all libraries that aim to represent the achievements of different countries in the contemporary arts.

Derek Hill

## The path to the Ayatollah

In the Service of the  
Peacock ThroneThe Diaries of the Shah's last  
Ambassador to LondonBy Parviz C. Radji  
(Hamish Hamilton, £12.50)

Montesquieu and Voltaire established the useful literary convention of the Persian observer as a looking-glass in which their own society could see itself. Parviz Radji's diaries go one better. He was a real life Persian, observing Britain from the privileged vantage point of the Iranian embassy in Princes Gate between 1976 and 1979. These were the last years of the Shah's rule in Iran, and the years of the Callaghan Government in Britain.

Neither country, in this record, is seen at its best. Educated in England himself, Radji was sensitive to some of the nuances and hypocrisies of the British elite with which he mingled, though he soon gets out of his depth when he ventures into academia. He is as sharp in noting uncritical sycophancy towards himself and his imperial master as he is

in reacting to priggish and self-righteous disapproval.

But he is far more severe on his own countrymen, and even on himself. "Am I?" he writes (long before there is any hint of revolution), "basically a weak and impressionable person? ... Why is it that when people talk about torture by Savak or bribery in high places, I feel humiliated to such an extent that I am robbed of any will to answer back? Such iniquitous deeds have been going on for a long time and, what is more, I have known about them all along..."

"Is it just that I don't know the rules of the game, that along with the lavish house, the Rolls-Royce and the Dom Perignon comes the responsibility — bureaucratic rather than moral — to defend the system, willingly?" And so he goes on, finding no answer to his own agonized questions except to admit "that I thought I lacked the courage to resign."

One is reminded of Ciano, soldiering on as foreign minister and reserving for his diary the growing contempt he felt for the Duce. Ciano was Mussolini's son-in-law. Radji writes of "many moments of tender

affection" he shared with the Shah's twin sister. Ciano was eventually shot by Mussolini's supporters having sided with Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel. Radji is alive and well and living in London, but deeply and justifiably embittered by the useless sacrifice of his friend and patron, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, the Shah's prime minister for 12 years, arrested on the Shah's orders and executed five months later by the revolutionary authorities after a parody of a trial.

These diaries are anything but a defence of the Shah's regime. They reveal that the man paid to defend it in Britain did not believe in it. (They also reveal that the Shah sent his ambassador to London solely to do battle with the media and Amnesty International. The serious business of loans, contracts, arms purchases, barter deals is carried on over his head or behind his back.)

They show from the inside the disintegration of an inherently rotten system. But now that we know the sequel, that no longer seems such an amusing spectacle.

Edward Mortimer

Fiction

## A passionate sensibility

The Collected  
Stories  
By Dylan Thomas

(Dent, £8.50)

The Art of Living  
and other stories  
By John Gardner

(Secker &amp; Warburg, £8.50)

Open the Door  
By Rosemary Manning

(Cape, £7.95)

Pomeroy  
By Gordon Williams

(Michael Joseph, £7.95)

The Collected Stories of Dylan Thomas are a rearrangement and a celebration, not a discovery or a revelation. No new material is included. The book begins and ends with Thomas's more complex and surreal early stories, first collected in *The Map of Love* and *A Prospect of the Sea*, also later in *Walford Davies's* excellent *Early Prose Writings*. *The Art of Living* is a young Dylan's reprinted, the marvellous reminiscences of Thomas's adolescence. Then *Adventures in the Skin Trade*, although Thomas always thought of it as an unfinished novel. And then, inexplicably, the radio pieces from *Quite Early In Morning*, including "Return Journey", but excluding "Under Milk Wood". These are hardly stories, but scripts for the BBC and plays for voices.

If there is a value in this collection for a new generation of readers, it lies in the convenience of reading most of Dylan Thomas's prose and radio plays in sequence in one volume. The overwrought quality of the early works, drowned deep in love of words, gives way to the control and rich humour of the later works. Here is the growing and refining of a passionate sensibility over 20 years of writing. But there is no clear definition between what was written for reading and for speaking, only a clear view that Thomas's development signified a loosening of tongues.

*The Art of Living*, eight other stories, and a novella are another memorial, this time to the American novelist, John Gardner. He often worked on the boundaries between myth and life; his novel *Grendel* was particularly fine. The title story examines the premise that artists are allowed to do anything, that art is meant to make people feel even through shock. A cool, guide to a town gang, provokes its members in

stealing a black dog for the pot: they eat Imperial Dog and transcend their ordinariness. The novella, "Vivian the Box-Printer" tells of the disengaged speaking miniature of a Princess that causes consternation to its creator and to the Court. Three further stories demonstrate Gardner's love and understanding of music and its powers. In all, the stories are a tribute to a writer of prodigious talent who died too soon.

Rosemary Manning has been gone too long from the world of fiction. Her rare grace, her spare plotting, her excellent interweaving of legends and private lives has been missed. In *Open the Door*, she examines five people on an archaeological dig in Wales, whose own loves and despairs, and revenges are foretold by passages in the *Mabinogion*. Where Iris Murdoch strains and John Updike exaggerates the distinctions between legends and social relationships, Rosemary Manning is exact. There are infinite riches in this little novel.

John Stockley Pomeroy is the American Flashman, a daredevil black sheep in the clothing of a gentleman wolf. He is better at kicks in the gut than fisticuffs, at palming a deck than playing cards. He gives the great men of history his better lines, asking Teddy Roosevelt, "You walk softly but you carry a big stick?" Pomeroy himself struts and carries a big mouth. Gordon Williams puts his cadish adventurer through Edwardian politics at a brisk, amusing and exciting pace with some *macho* sexual scenes flung down for titillation?

Andrew Sinclair

Mr Johnson's cosmology  
Victorian valuesA History of the  
Modern World  
From 1917 to the 1980

By Paul Johnson

(Weidenfeld &amp; Nicolson, £16.50)

This history of the modern world rightly begins with the destruction of the old European order during 1917-1918 and with the creation of Lenin's Soviet state in Russia. But the often-told story of the rise of Stalin, Hitler, and of the Second World War and its aftermath is partly explained in Mr Johnson's view by the relativist ideas of Freud, Marx, and Einstein. These thinkers "all conveyed the same message to the 1930s: the world was not what it seemed. The senses, whose empirical perceptions shaped our ideas of time and distance, right and wrong, law and justice, and the nature of man's behaviour in society, were not to be trusted."

The line of descent from Einstein to the Khmer Rouge may be a tenuous one for some readers, but there is a valid point. Once given the conscious or unconscious acceptance of a relativist world, with no fixed moral values, the drift not merely to dictatorship but to ideological totalitarianism became possible. In line with this thesis, Mr Johnson stresses that the great destructive forces of the twentieth century result from the marriage of political activism with the power of the state. Even in countries which remain democratic, the growth of big government, and its corollary, big spending, weakens the entire social fabric. This comes at a time when we face an implacable external enemy.

In expounding these ideas, Mr Johnson covers a great deal of ground. There are effective Grand Guignol portraits of the big monsters, Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, and Mao. The lesser demons of the third world, Nyerere, the Emperor Bokassa, and Sekou Touré are impaled. Always the emphasis is on the way each cumulative outrage is rationalized and explained by well-meaning Western commentators. Consequently, Johnson admires Joseph Conrad as "the only substantial writer of the time whose vision remains clear and true in every particular." There is an opposite quotation from *Under Western Eyes* (1911) which expresses Conrad's conviction that violent revolution destroys idealism and results in "hopes grotesquely betrayed."

The thread of the main argument sometimes sinks beneath the detail which illustrates the mounting anarchy in the world since 1945, as even the super-powers lose control of events. But one positive theme

which Mr Johnson pursues is the beneficial effect of the postwar economic boom in the West. This began as early as the summer of 1946 in the United States, "the start of the longest cycle of capitalist expansion in history, spreading to Europe (as the Marshall Plan took effect) in the 1950s, and to Japan and the Pacific in the 1960s; lasting, with occasional dips, to the mid-1970s."

With the end of the boom during 1974-75, there comes the close of the postwar period with Watergate and Vietnam. Mr Johnson describes Watergate as a "media putch", and leaves open the question as to whether Mr Nixon's actions could be possibly justified by reasons of state.

There is some surprising information from recently opened archives on the addition of earlier Presidents to the tape recorder. FBI arranged for the bugging of his wife's hotel room. Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy all used tapes, and Lyndon Johnson was "an inveterate tapper." Here I think the author fails to grasp the peculiar conjunction of mendacity and vulgarity in the Watergate revelations that outraged even Nixon's staunchest supporters. On the other hand, Paul Johnson is surely correct in his assessment that the ultimate significance of Watergate is that it led to "a radical shift in the balance of power towards the legislature," the effects of which are going to influence world politics for a long time.

If there is a golden age in Mr Johnson's cosmology, it is America in the 1920s and again in the Eisenhower era. He stresses the self-confidence of the United States during the 1950s, and writes of Eisenhower's determination, bordering on obsession, to keep down government spending. With the advent of President Kennedy, welfare spending soared, under President Johnson inflation escaped control, and with the abdication of power in Indochina there came a near-disintegration of American foreign policy.

The real heroes of this book are not only Churchill, Truman, and Eisenhower, men not given to self-doubt, but also Adenauer, de Gasperi, and Shigeru Yoshida. These politicians played a central part in rebuilding a shattered world in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and also believed that "the most important characteristic of organized society to be the rule of law." Despite its sometimes facile judgements, Mr Johnson's history does reflect his own evident belief in the rule of law, and also displays a parallel enthusiasm for the cause of freedom.

David Rees

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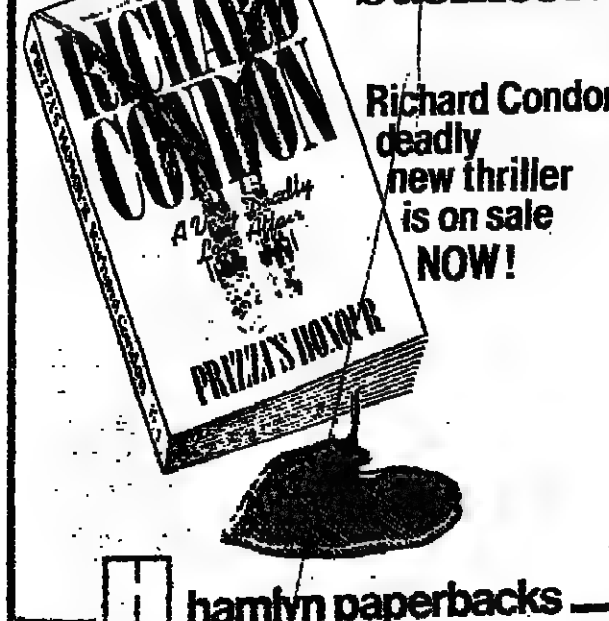
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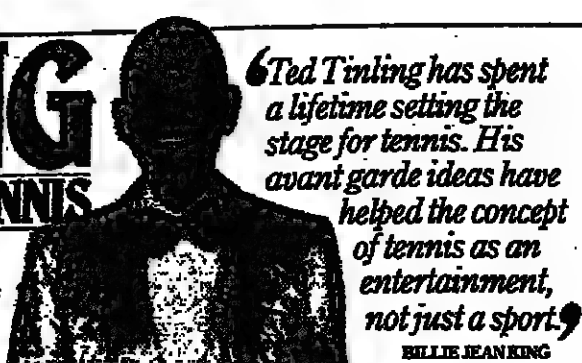


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# THE TIMES DIARY

## A little learning

Labour MPs, as they argue who should be leader, keep asking each other which candidate is most likely to frighten Margaret Thatcher - Roy or Neil or Eric or Peter. If the Prime Minister is frightened at the prospect of facing Neil Kinnock across the despatch box twice weekly, the Labour Party should bear in mind that her fear must be very new. As recently as June 6 she had some trouble remembering who he was. That was the day when a headless Kinnock made his unhappy remark about soldiers in the Falklands having to die in order to prove that Thatcher had guts. When she was told of his words by one of her Downing Street aides, her first response was to hope, for everyone's sake, that the newspapers would not make too much of it. "But who said it?" she inquired. Once told, there was a moment's pause, a puzzled look, then the words: "Oh yes, Mr Kinnock. He's their education spokesman, isn't he?" He is indeed.

## Ariel survey?

More problems for the divided Israeli cabinet, Ariel Sharon, the former defence minister, spent last weekend in London for what was described as a private visit, but I am told by the London correspondent of the Israeli *Haaretz* that Sharon took the opportunity of meeting some unidentified Lebanese politicians in secret. When his cabinet colleagues found out, they were more than a little surprised, for since Sharon was forced to resign he has now only a minister without portfolio. Now they want to know why he took this initiative and, more importantly, who gave him permission.

## Farmer Jim

During his years in high office James Callaghan was noticeably reticent about his alter ego as a Sussex farmer. Now, however, he has been persuaded to contribute a run-in to a new booklet publicizing the agricultural services provided by the National Westminster Bank. "I now realize the absolute necessity of working with nature," he writes. "It is no use arrogantly laying down a timetable and expecting nature to conform... I have had a great education. Farming has taught me patience. I am more philosophical than I was." Words of wisdom, perhaps, for present and future prime ministers.

## Fake Pearl

The *Sunday Times* recent exposure of those other fake diaries, the newly published memoirs of Cora Pearl, will do nothing to harm the prospects of a dramatization of the life of the Plymouth-born courtesan, to be premiered at the Edinburgh Festival, its author and director, Julian Suggitt, maintains that he made no use of the spurious memoirs; however, Cora's activities in Second Empire Paris are certainly lurid enough to be presented without embellishment. Intriguingly, the part of Cora will be played by Dana Gillespie, who was the first Mary in *Jesus Christ Superstar*.

## Bubbly for beer

Michael Jackson, winner of the London Tourist Board's annual award for the best guidebook to London - which, incidentally, is said to have had more books written about it than any city in the world - makes his living primarily as a beer connoisseur; he writes and lectures about the stuff endlessly, here and in the US. Imagine his surprise, then, when Michael Beasley, publisher of his *American Express Pocket Guide to London*, booked him into a temperance hotel during a recent promotional appearance in Birmingham. They were making amends, he reflected equably at yesterday morning's awards ceremony, by filling him up with champagne at 11 am.

## Stiff diet

The latest delicacy which I bring to your attention comes from "Lung-kow area of China" and is "made of pure greenbean starch with scientific method". It describes itself as a kind of "vermicelli", "famous at home and abroad for its superior quality... its thread is fine and even flexible, but not muddy when over-boiled". Better still, it is also "an effective stuff for hot-relief". Unfortunately there are no cooking instructions on the packet.

Younger players in the Third International Golden Oldies Rugby Festival in Sydney next month have been told not to crash-tackle members of the team in the purple shorts - they may be over 80. Because of the probable physical condition of some of the contestants, the organizers have drawn up a list of ground rules, including the following: "Before plunging into a tackle, players are advised to glance below the opponent's waist". The festival is attracting more than 4,000 participants, nearly double the number of athletes in the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane last year; the oldest is 83-year-old Cyril "Mac" Adams, making a comeback to the game after a successful career in local government.

PHS

# Tough tactics for a fair vote

by Andrew Phillips

Many of the recently defeated Liberals have been fighting parliamentary elections over very many years - in my case five in 13 years. We are deeply attached to democracy. We understand as well as anyone the fragility of the cradle of laws on which it rests. But we also know that a fair voting system is as fundamental to democracy as a fair jury is to justice, and that to debauch that system is to debauch the democratic process itself.

Until now I have been a "long march" proponent in the electoral reform debate. Now I believe that unless change comes within the lifetime of this parliament the Alliance could face a long march into night. Alliance leaders must continue to press for a referendum. The fact that Mrs Thatcher is known to be all but paranoid about electoral reform more or less forecloses the prospect of that request being granted.

Yet natural justice cries out for the people's choice. For members of Parliament's self-interest is so totally invested in the status quo that they are disqualified from fairly judging the merits of reform.

But neither of these steps will be sufficient of itself. Although repeated opinion polls have shown the public strongly in favour of reform, the bulk of that support may be skin

deep. We need to galvanize that. Therefore, we must boycott the European elections next year and consider a massive and continuing campaign of civil disobedience if the request for a referendum is refused.

In the European elections, we know that we have no realistic prospect of winning a single seat. Whatever a committed Liberal team can do over the years to turn a Westminster seat our way (viz Yeovil and Leeds, West) there is no such prospect in Euro constituencies comprising six or so Westminster seats.

Whatever arguments can be advanced for retaining the existing electoral system for Westminster, none holds water in relation to the European elections.

There have no hallowed traditions to preserve. There is no effective personal relationship between a Euro MP and constituents, the vast majority of whom could not even tell you his or her name.

Some will say that if we boycott Europe we will have to boycott Westminster. There is no necessary connexion or logic. The two types of election have different histories, constituencies and consequences. The Euro

boycott can and should start now, taking off in earnest after the Liberal and SDP assemblies have sanctioned it in the autumn.

I have never previously so much as contemplated civil disobedience, but the evil we face warrants the means pursued. Obviously such a campaign would have to be carefully planned and executed without danger to the public.

Perhaps the reformists can enlist a watchword from the American Revolution - "Taxation without representation is tyranny" - and refuse to pay their taxes and road fund and television licence fees. People in prominent positions could also play a part, especially if their protest were to inconvenience ministers and MPs.

We should take heart from precedent. It would not be the first time that a great campaign for extension of the franchise has succeeded only by such last-ditch means. Further, I believe that the public at large will understand the fundamentalism of the issue and the depth of our convictions only when sober, responsible citizens are prepared to go to prison in the name of reform.

The author was Liberal/Alliance candidate for Gainsborough and Horncastle.

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Millions are being wasted on a new television project, argues Brenda Maddox

## Satellite TV: Will the BBC be lost in space?

The BBC is about to borrow at least £250m from the City to pay at least 20 times more than it should for space on a satellite that will be outmoded before launch day. The blame for this curious state of affairs lies mainly in the Government's wish to boost British aerospace industry by having it build a direct-broadcast satellite (DBS) for which there is no need.

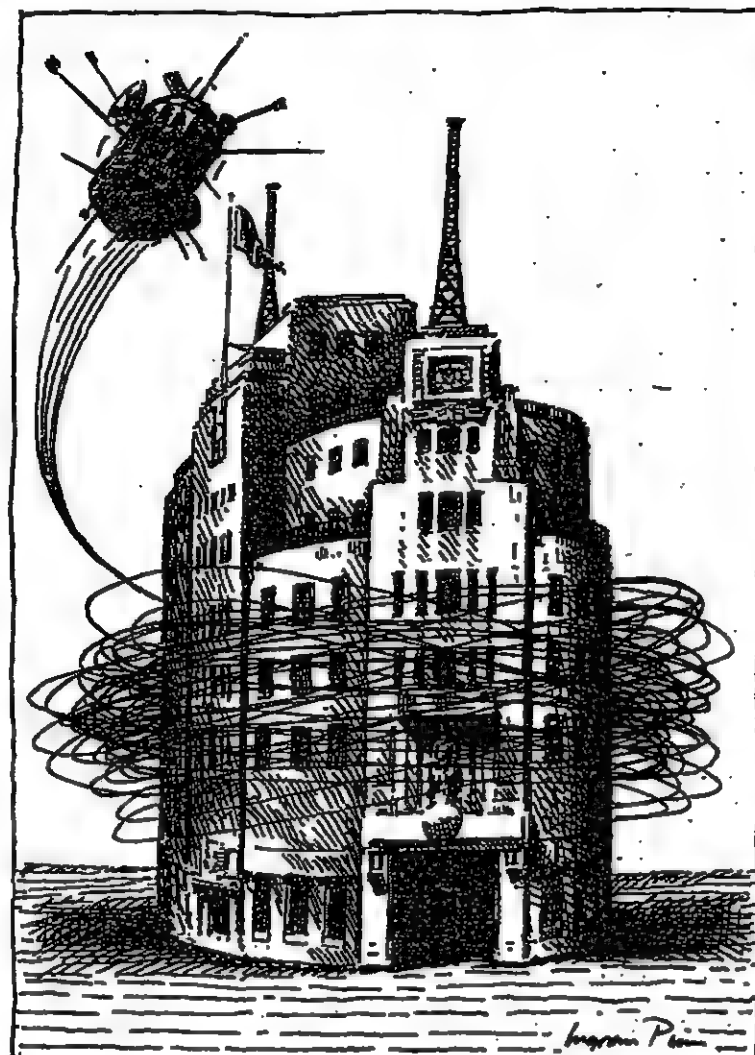
But the BBC is no innocent victim. It has been so determined to be first in any new broadcasting service that it accepted the Government's offer of two DBS channels, knowing both that the satellite it would have to use was overpriced, and that it might lose its shirt.

For two channels on Unisat, the first British DBS scheduled to go up in 1986, the BBC has agreed to pay £24m a year for seven years. The price has been set by the consortium of British Aerospace, GEC-Marconi and British Telecom. It forces the BBC to shoulder much of the high development costs of a special order for a very high-powered satellite that can carry only two DBS (or direct-to-home) television channels. It does not begin to cover the programmes, which will cost as much again.

Were it free to shop around, the BBC could buy space on a lower-powered American satellite which would do the same job (deliver two channels to home receivers) for about £3m over 10 years. Or it could clamour on to the European Communications Satellite (ECS) launched last week, and deliver its pay-TV service to the larger dishes owned by cable TV companies for £3m a year.

But the BBC is not free. The Government awarded it the first two channels of the DBS television (as yet untried anywhere) on the expectation that it would buy British. The satellite design was determined by rigid and wasteful rules set in 1977 by a world radio conference.

Under those rules, Britain and every country outside the western hemisphere agreed on a plan to give them each at least five channels for direct-broadcasting from satellites. Nobody wanted the DBS even then, but they wanted to be sure that there would be enough dishes in orbit if they ever did. And that they would have their own DBS to protect themselves against foreign broadcasts, and advertisements, if DBS ever came about. So they locked themselves into tight specifications for extremely high-powered satellites (about 200 watts) that then seemed necessary to reach into small home dishes.



Once they had these notional five channels Britain, France and West Germany, the countries with aerospace industries, embarked on DBS projects. In none of the three did the big broadcasting organizations need satellite channels. But French and German television companies have not had to worry. Their governments are each building their DBS with outright subsidies. Only Britain has determined that its DBS should be paid for entirely out of private investment, and that its national public-service, non-profit television organization should get the job of recovering the money from pay-television subscribers.

The BBC thought it was being far-sighted. When Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced in 1981 that the BBC was to get the first two of Britain's five channels, the BBC did not boggle. It did not see the gift as a ploy to help the Government campaign to spread cable television. Instead it saw a triumph over the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The IBA had not asked to have permission to engage in DBS written into the 1979 legislation which extended its life. The BBC had. (The IBA now is breathlessly asking for a change of law so that it may get some of the three remaining DBS channels.)

But the BBC may have been too clever by half. It is stuck with a very expensive satellite (Americans boggle at the price), when advances in technology mean that you no longer need a direct-broadcast satellite to broadcast into people's homes. By this time next year, the United States will have three services offering television straight from a satellite into home dishes as small as two feet across. The device they are using is a more conventional "fixed" or telecommunications satellite. As "quasi-DBS", it is not governed by the 1977 five-channels-per-country rules. Nor does it use such high power or cost so much.

Even when they come to do fully-fledged direct-broadcasting, the United States and Canada plan to use satellites far less powerful - about 58 watts - than the BBC's Unisat. These countries and 28 others are taking part in a six-week conference of the International Telecommunication Union in Geneva to write their own version of the 1977 rules.

The fact is that the BBC has bought itself a Concorde of a satellite, whose chief result will be to force up the price of the pay-TV film service which the BBC intends for one channel. It does not know what to do with the other. Most British viewers will receive the pay-TV service over a cable system and won't use a DBS dish at all. Being overpriced will hurt the BBC's ability to compete with rivals' lower-powered satellites. Only last week Goldcrest Films announced its plans to use such a satellite, in cooperation with America's Home Box Office, to distribute pay-television around

Britain. Mr Rupert Murdoch is hoping to take over Satellite Television Ltd, which can do the same using an ECS satellite.

True, the Government's White Paper on cable last promised the BBC that British cable systems would be obliged to carry the BBC's direct-broadcast services on their many channels. But it did not say at what price. All the services will be offering the same thing - fairly new films for a monthly fee. The BBC may be able to put its DBS pay-TV channel together with some special gloss and cement of its own, but it will be hard put to meet Goldcrest's estimate of £8 a month. The customer will be looking most of all at the price. American experience suggests that viewers are finding even two pay-TV services is one too many.

The BBC knows it is being overcharged, but shrugs off the cost as the price of entry to an important new market. If it can sign up half a million homes at about £10 a month, it can cover its costs and the rest will be gravy. Besides, it hopes to use the satellite's overspill (one of the unintended consequences of the 1977 miscalculation on dish size) to sell its pay-TV service to English-speakers across Europe.

By that time, however, lower-priced satellites will be beaming all sorts of wares to all sizes of dishes and antennae. The erosion of the difference between telecommunications and direct-broadcast satellites has made nonsense of the Government's, and the BBC's, satellite policy.

Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, should take four steps: declare an open-sky policy so that other British companies can put up satellites to compete with the take-it-or-leave-it deal offered by the Unisat consortium; let the IBA or independent television companies shop around for their own, best buy in satellite channels; announce that Britain will not try to fill the three DBS channels remaining under the outmoded 1977 rules; remember that it owes the BBC a favour. Next time round it should give the BBC a generous hike in the licence fee - a measured degree above the rise in the retail price index.

The BBC should wake up to the dangers of DBS. The need for vast borrowing already has compelled it to set up a special subsidiary, BBC Ltd. If the money pours in, the Government might tell the corporation to start thinking of self-support altogether and forget about the licence fee. If the BBC loses its licence, it will be accused of dipping into its licence-fee income (which it has sworn not to do), which will only increase the resentment of the majority of licence fee payers who will not have been able to afford the BBC's pay-TV service.

The best move for the BBC would be to back out of DBS. There are far cheaper ways to deliver films to the home than the method it is being obliged to use.

The author is home affairs editor of *The Economist*, specializing in communications policy.

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Ronald Butt

# The big question for David Owen

Now that the political decks have been cleared of a lot of rhetorical rubbish by the election result, Dr David Owen and his party have no time to lose before determining what social democracy means and communicating their conclusions to the public. This is different from telling the voters in manifesto terms during an election campaign what the party would do if it were in power in the next parliament. What we need now is to be able to understand much more clearly the kind of society towards which the Social Democrats would edge us.

For the moment, the clearest thing to be said about the Social Democratic Party's members is that they are not. They are not socialists. They came into politics when it was almost automatic for progressive, middle-class people whose concern was for what they called social justice to join the Labour Party. They believed that the well-being of the people, which they associated particularly with the idea of equality, could be achieved only by state action and that Labour was the party of maximum intervention by the state.

On the other hand, they did not adhere to socialism in the classic meaning of the term. They knew about Clause IV of Labour's constitution which commits the party to ideological socialism by "the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange." But they did not take it literally because they saw Labour as a pragmatic party of government which accepted in practice that the mixed economy would exist for a very long time - and "perhaps permanently" as Roy Jenkins daringly ventured to put it in 1953.

So when the commitment seemed to get in the way of electoral success they sought to expunge it - thus unleashing the Gaitskillite controversy from which the idea of Social Democracy in Britain was born. The social democrats within the Labour Party had reached the conclusion - in part through seeing how nationalization worked and how the nation responded to it; in part from the evidence elsewhere of the cost of socialism in terms of liberty and efficiency - that it would not benefit the underdogs whose condition they had entered politics to improve.

Yet they still believed that the underdog's condition could be improved only by pervasive state action throughout society. Thus the welfare state was to become bigger, better and eventually all-embracing. Its excellence, together with redistributionist taxation, would eventually kill off all forms of self-help such as independent schools or private medical services. When excellence was in the hands of a state governed by platonic ideals of social justice, who would pay through the nose for rival services?

How was this magnificent state provision to be financed? The answer was by efficient state planning for economic growth, incomes control and the planned distribution of pay. All this (said

these middle-class social democrats) would achieve a classless society. This would require - and elitist bureaucratic means to secure the "equality" of men with women, and state agencies to impose racial equality and to deal with the "racist" problems for which social democratic and left-wing opinion generally had been largely responsible by refusing to listen to popular opinion and stop immigration at a point when the existing immigrants could have easily been absorbed.

In all these ways, the state would prescribe the moral rules of society. There would, it is true be new areas of unfettered choice. The pornographer would be free to peddle his pornography; Mr Jenkins's legislation provided for that. The abortionist (by courtesy of David Steel's Act and Mr Jenkins's help as Home Secretary) would be free to help with some of the consequences. But in general terms, social democracy meant a society in which the state was the font of social as well as legal justice according to social democratic principles.

The social democrats left the Labour Party because they could not stomach the naked aggression of the party machine against parliamentary control, and because they doubted its commitment to a free society under the extreme socialism to which it was increasingly committed. Yet instinctively they are, or have been, pro-statepeople who measure the well-being of people in terms of state intervention. They are socialists who have lost their faith in socialism without, yet finding a clear alternative.

They are pathfinders for a resignation of the left whose path has yet to be found. During the Falklands crisis Dr Owen found a voice that matched public sentiment. On foreign policy, and in adherence to the Western Alliance, the SDP has been solid and coherent. The same cannot be said of domestic affairs. The question that Dr Owen and his party still have to answer here is what its attitude really is to the now grossly over-extended rule of the state.

If the SDP is to succeed in replacing Labour, it must explain what form its popular democracy will take. Talking about FR is no solution. Britain's down-trodden professional and union priviledges, the promotion of industrial democracy, the election of a (minority) of worker representatives to private company and public corporation boards and spreading wealth more evenly could all be part of the answer. But behind all this the key question remains: has the SDP really shed the belief that the state should provide for and govern the better part of human life and happiness which was the view of the social democrats when they were still Labour? As Dr Owen tries to build a new party outside Parliament to send a Westminster (where little remains of the old one), that is what he must tell us.

Paul Pickering

# Poor Neil Kinnock, losing by a head

Few of the union leaders wielding massive block votes and declaring fealty to Neil Kinnock as the next leader of the Labour Party seem to have considered that he will be as bald as a coot in five years' time. Roy Hattersley, say the experts, will still have his greying locks intact.

Mr Kinnock's increasingly gleaming pate in many ways reflects the receding fortunes of the Labour Party and the refusal of its "hard" and "all" activists to dress up their politicians in any way, even with a cloth cap.

"Whichever way you look at it, it's a personal tragedy for Mr Kinnock," said Terry Smith, from Hairforever, a London establishment today after by quite a few hair-today-gone-tomorrow politicians. "Yes, in a few years' time Mr Kinnock will be completely bald. But you can tell that miners' leader Arthur Scargill is much more upset about his hair. He is doing far more of a cover up job" - which is usually the accusation he makes against the Coal Board.

It is very unfortunate for Mr Kinnock because he does look an old man at 41 while hair would make him look at least 40 again. I think it's too late for a transplant both for him and Mr Scargill - a hairpiece would be the thing.

One can imagine the peevish glee of Sir Robin Day seeing what looked like a large red mole slithering across Mr Kinnock's head under the hot TV lights.

But a potential prime minister should not be embarrassed about glueing on a toupee. It is a common thing for toupees to be worn in the third world, especially among the powerful market ladies of Nigeria and Ghana, who tend to go bald from keeping bundles of hard currency in their head-dresses. Top wig makers are inundated with requests for "Undetectable black ladies toupees."

Red hair, as required by Mr Kinnock, would be harder to acquire, as most locks come from Italian nuns who tend not to be redheads. Some politicians must wish they invested in the Vatican hair bank years ago.

Roy Jenkins is bald and that is probably why he is not as popular as David Steele or David Owen," said Peter Hutton of Mori, the polling organization. "Denis Healey, Hattersley and even Michael Foot all have their hair. Fiery Mr Kinnock is a bit unique."

Such personal oddities as Cyni

Smith's enormous girth, can add public recognition according to Mr Hutton, who will tell this week's *Mail*. Mr Kinnock ahead. But bald Mr Gerald Kaufman did not think so when he plucked his hat out of the deputy leadership ring, presumably to keep his head warm. Or could he have realized that several generations brought up on Dan Dams and his adversary, the egg-headed intergalactic tyrant, The Mekon, distrust baldness in politicians.

Not of course of advertising. Firm Gold, Greenless, Trot, was more positive. "I think Kinnock could have a hairpiece," he said. "Mrs Thatcher used to sound like a cork on a wet bottle before she had voice lessons. Now she sounds fine. We have had a squeaky woman so why not a bald man?"

"He could go totally bald and suck a lolly like Kojak, though he's Welsh and one would want to push the ethnic thing. Of course, one can look too good as a politician. It affects credibility. Michael Heseltine is much too pretty."

Vin Miller, president of the National Federation of Hairdressers, was not so pleased with Mr Kinnock. "He could take a lot more care with his grooming. He's a bit podgy and would look more balanced physically if he had his hair styled."

"Image is so important these days. If she had looked better, Shirley Williams would have got those extra votes; what she could do with is a home grooming course. Baldness in the case of Mr Kinnock is such a disadvantage. I would like to go, him into my salon for a toupee; no one would notice. It probably would make him a gentler person."

"But it's a touchy subject with the average male. I tried to get Bobby Chaddon to have one for years but he wouldn't because of his sporty image. I think the worry about his baldness makes Neil Kinnock belligerent."

Indeed, if something isn't done another scalp, hairy or just leathery, will be hanging from the Tory totem pole. The Victorians recommended rubbing raw onion on the pate but that might reduce poor Mr Kinnock to tears again, and sometimes toupees can tighten to give a look of permanent shock and surprise not considered apt for a would be prime minister.

So it looks like it must be Mr Hattersley, by a hair's breadth, of course.

Malcolm Deas

The author is lecturer in Latin American politics at St Anthony's College, Oxford.

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## HER MAJESTY'S BUSINESS

There was no hidden manifesto. That must be the initial reaction to the Government's first legislative programme of the new Parliament announced yesterday in the Queen's speech. In terms of the Government's ultimate capacity to withstand the corrosive effect of another four to five years holding office that may come to be seen as more the pity; but as an indication of its honesty in the election - albeit an opaque one - and its determination to carry on doggedly with the same policies of the last parliament, it is to be welcomed.

The hallmark of the Government's approach seems to be to consolidate the gains in economic management and to continue with the gradualist dismemberment of that part of the state apparatus which threatens those gains. That must mean legislation to reduce financial, industrial, social or administrative rigidities which will prevent Britain breaking out of the slough of its past disappointments. However there is no evidence of a radical edge to this programme. As before, the radical edge may be more evident in ministerial utterances than in their actions.

Within the management of the economy the conquest of inflation will continue to be paramount. It should not be seen as an alternative to the conquest of unemployment, but as complementary to the creation of more employment. That is where the dismantling of rigidities must feature prominently in

every legislative programme produced by the Government during this Parliament.

If Britain's economic performance is to take advantage of the next two or three years' growth in world output it needs to be reinvigorated by legislation to break down rigidities and monopolies wherever they exist - in the public sector, in trade union practices, in housing, in taxation and in administration. There are no grand schemes here, because there are no panaceas, but it would be unwise of the Government to hope that the long-heralded upturn in the economy will do most of the dirty work. It will not. The persistence shown in the first Parliament must be repeated in the second, without the loss of the first eighteen months through inexperience, and without the inertia of the last eight months through pre-election discretion.

Modern government is now so much to do with resource allocation, rather than with ideas, that this Parliament is bound to be concerned fundamentally with questions of finance - both as to raising revenue and controlling expenditure. The Conservative programme each year should seek to facilitate the creation of wealth in the private sector, while attempting to prevent the public sector spending all the extra wealth created.

The health of British democracy requires that the Government's priorities on these questions should be challenged and

tested in argument. Inside every taxpayer there is a borrower as well as a lender. It is one and the same citizen who gives and receives, and this duality should be reflected in the public debate about resources. Where is the opposition to represent that side of the British character which may resent high rates while valuing the services they provide, and is appalled at the abuses of parochial dictatorships while revering a system of local autonomy which has hitherto been a necessary and reassuring part of our constitutional arrangements?

Opposition to the Government can sometimes focus effectively on isolated political measures. But this Parliament will only be faithfully served by its members if it can witness the emergence of a consistent and sustained challenge to the Government on all the issues of the day. From that the whole country would benefit. To be fully effective the opposition side of the argument must amount to a coherent alternative view of the whole conduct of government. It will not be enough for its members to be kept on its toes by constructive criticism from its own backbenchers. The country waits for an Opposition. It needs one, with a broad alternative vision and the credibility to sustain it. Yesterday the Queen announced a programme for Her Majesty's ministers, which was satisfactory as far it goes. Would that she could have announced a programme for Her Majesty's Opposition as well.

## A SWITCH IN TIME

Talking seriously about the content of popular television or radio can seem like crushing a butterfly on a wheel: being sententious about what is ephemeral. Yet we know - as the advertisers obviously do - that the messages leave a trace. And the very continuance of television's output, the fact that for most viewers it is an irresistible flow on which hours of precious existence are spent makes it occasionally vital to stop, to tease out some significance from the flicker.

The report by a group of teachers, *Popular Television and Schoolchildren*, is not a survey of viewing habits nor an account of the medium's effects on behaviour. It is a commentary informed by classroom conversations, some of which betray the embarrassment caused within families by shoddy material broadcast too early or insufficiently well labelled as "adult". As a commentary its judgments on individual programmes are naturally controversial: to the teachers the character played by Mr Denis Waterman in *Minder* is the ambiguous carrier of "spon-

taneous common morality", to the majority of his viewers he is, simply, a hero. But the value of the report (and let us hope there will be others following it) lies in its judgments.

The adult, political world was taken aback by the appearance before the election of the television clown Kenny Everett at a Conservative rally. The teachers say Mr Everett's scatological humour (with or without political overtones) has 14-year-olds rolling in the aisles; if, when Mr Everett next appears, more parents sit down with their offspring and make their own judgments about his brand of juvenile vulgarity and its suitability for young viewers, then a purpose will have been served.

This kind of commentary on popular broadcasting commands the attention of three groups. One is other teachers. There is an admirable if discontinuous tradition of teachers' engagement with popular culture going back, in recent times, to an influential seminar organized by the National Union of Teachers

in the early 1960s. More could be done in the classroom to promote reflection on broadcasting, many pupils are well aware of the values embodied in television fiction and well-armed against them.

The report deserves the respect of the broadcasters, too. Cultural criticism of this sort often is left to Mrs Mary Whitehouse and her viewers association and is derided as a result. But broadcasters' responsibilities towards children do not stop when the schools' programmes are over. Mr Alasdair Milne is not being asked to turn into some latter-day Reith blowing Scottish puritanism over the network: it would be sufficient if just a few more BBC executives sat down and registered how many times they winced during a Kenny Everett half hour at the paltriness of it all. Most of all this report is directed to parents: watch more with your children and think about what is on the screen. There are, in most parts of the country, five buttons on the television set, and the first of them turns the machine off.

## UNCLE SAM'S BOTTOMLESS PURSE

Three articles by our Jerusalem correspondent this week have shown that Israel seems to be able to defy all the received laws about a political economy. The conventional response to such legerdemain is that of the former deputy governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr Eliezer Shefer: "At some point, the economy of illusions will have to be replaced by something more realistic. We cannot assume that the world will be willing to finance any deficit we choose to create." But what is "realistic" in this context? The assumption that Mr Shefer asserts cannot be made is, indeed, being made by ordinary Israelis, like the post office clerk who told our correspondent, "luckily, we know the Americans will always pay in the end". It is an assumption based on sound inductive reasoning, since up to now the Americans always have paid. The unreality of the Israeli economy, the suspension of the ordinary copy-book laws of economics in that country, is explicable by this one simple fact. Israel does not have to pay its way in the world, because Uncle Sam picks up the tab.

According to the *Washington Post* Israel has received more

than half of all the aid dispersed throughout the world by the United States since 1951: fifteen billion dollars out of twenty-eight billion. In the current year Israel is getting \$2.5 billion of direct, official US aid, but that figure by no means represents the full extent of Israel's dependence on the United States.

This dependence takes various additional forms. Short-term Israeli borrowings from commercial banks domiciled in the United States amount to at least two billion dollars and may be much greater. These loans or lines of credit are extended on commercial terms, but without US aid (and the expectation that it will continue) Israel would be most unlikely to obtain them, because she would be quite unable to service the debt. Her effective foreign exchange reserves are very close to zero, because the official reserves are almost completely offset by the short-term foreign exchange debts of Israeli commercial banks.

In addition to this there are private transfers from American Jewish charities, which are exempt from US tax - irrespec-

tive of the use to which the money is put in Israel or the occupied territories. There is a subsidy of about \$25m per year for Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. And there is exemption from duties on over 95 per cent of Israeli exports to the US - civil and military alike. Israel being treated as a "developing country" in spite of its relatively high per capita income.

The American people seem quite happy with this state of affairs. They are willing to subsidize in Israel a degree of financial irresponsibility which they would not dream of tolerating at home, even on the part of New York City. Evidently they feel that Israel is entitled to live like this, because of the state of insecurity in which Israelis live - a consequence at once of the Jewish past and of the Middle Eastern present. But they should be quite clear about the nature of the policy they are paying for. As Israel's finance minister, Mr Yoram Aridor, recently put it: "When inflation and the cost of living index are just historical memories, Judea and Samaria will be ours." American money is being used to make impossible the territorial compromise envisaged in the Reagan plan.

available rape honey crop if harvested would have been between £1.3m and £1.7m. Clearly, a significant contribution to domestic food production will be achieved if the honey producing capacity of oil seed rape is fully exploited. H. R. C. RICHES, Vice-Chairman, British Bee-Keepers Association, 21 South Approach, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex, June 17.

## Orchid protection

From Dr Kenneth Marsh  
Sir, I would suggest that whenever nature conservationists are in France or Italy and they find an

abundant collection of seed, especially of *O. militaris*, which is fairly common and widespread, they should send it to the Nature Conservancy Council for distribution to sites of special scientific interest. New colonies would be started and old ones rejuvenated. Plants of *Cypripedium calceolus* (lady's slipper orchid) can be obtained from the trade and should be planted in appropriate conditions, as should bulbs and seeds of *Phyllaria meleagris* (snakeshead fritillary). There must be other species endangered in this country which could be treated in a similar manner. I have the honour to remain, Yours obedient servant, KENNETH MARSH, Old Schoolhouse, 104 Lyndhurst Grove, SE15, June 21.

## Interest rate and mortgage funds

From Mr Michael G. Lewis

Sir, Your editorial columns today (June 16) focus attention on the plight of the building societies, currently facing an acute shortage of funds.

The reasons for this are not hard to find and had you employed a definition of real interest rate more meaningful to the housing market, would have been apparent.

At the beginning of this year building society mortgage lending rate stood at 10 per cent, or 7 per cent net of standard rate income tax. The financial pages of the national newspapers (your own included) and the professional interest groups concerned (including the societies themselves) confidently predicted house price rises in at least some regions well into double-figure percentages.

The potential home buyer (first-time or trading-up) thus perceived that real interest rates had become negative - the RPI does not enter into the crucial calculation - and rushed to the building society to take advantage of this bargain and to pre-empt the expected price increases. The result has been the recent unprecedented level of mortgage demand.

If this demand were to be immediately satisfied in full there would, no doubt, be a beneficial impact on new housing starts, but there would also be a substantial upward pressure on second-hand house prices which could ultimately threaten to undermine the Government's resolute anti-inflation strategy.

First-time buyers would be no better placed than now and why should existing owners not pay more to borrow against a more rapidly appreciating asset?

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL G. LEWIS,  
30 Thomas More House,  
Barbican, EC2,  
June 16.

## Tactics at Geneva

From Mr Arthur Champion

Sir, Multilateral talks of the kind advocated in your editorial of June 18 have produced only multilateral escalation of the chemical, germ and nuclear weaponry. It's all too easy for us to blame the arms race on the intransigence of the Soviet Union, but at a deeper level both East and West are suffering from a fatal delusion.

Each side trusts in the idea of "negotiating" from a position of strength. Ever since 1945, this concept has caused competition for military superiority in the vain hope that the weaker power will agree to become even weaker still. "Negotiating from a position of strength" increasingly appears to be merely a way of paying lip service to disarmament whilst busily preparing for war.

Russia and America should take note of Britain's example in having already - unilaterally - destroyed her stocks of chemical weapons. *The Times* would do well to call for an immediate freeze at the existing levels of overkill. East and West must soon begin looking for ways of promoting trust so that each side can move towards a minimum deterrent force.

Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR CHAMPION,  
142 Greenhow Street,  
Widley,  
Sheffield,  
South Yorkshire,  
June 19.

## Locked churches

From Mrs Hazel Cockrill

Sir, I sympathise with Miss Wiggins (June 10) in her distress at finding a locked church. Here at St Nicholas's, Kenilworth, we have a rota of church members who sit-in for an hour or two, chiefly to give a lived-in feeling to the place between services, but this has also the added bonus of discouraging destructive behaviour, from which we have suffered in the past.

Those of us who take part enjoy it and so do visitors for prayer and sightseeing. Start a group in your church, I would say to Miss Wiggins, and maybe the practice will spread so that there will be no locked churches in the country!

The busier the members of your congregation, the more likely they are to volunteer. We have a busy GP and factory workers and teachers as well as housewives and retired and unemployed people, all giving the odd hour and glad of the peace and quiet!

Yours faithfully,  
HAZEL COCKRILL,  
2 Abbey Hill,  
Kenilworth,  
Warwickshire,  
June 10.

## On a clear day

From Captain T. Henderson

Sir, I am indebted to your correspondent, Colonel G. M. L. Claridge (June 10) for explaining the effects of super-refraction. I have many times seen the summit of Mt Blanc from the cockpit of an airliner climbing out of Rome's Fiumicino Airport. The line of sight distance is in excess of 400 miles and crosses both the Po Valley and Gulf of Genoa, noted (according to Colonel Claridge) for their temperature inversions and resultant super-refraction.

I am also indebted to Colonel Claridge for making me feel a little less old. I had assumed my apparent long sight was purely caused by increasing seniority. No longer need I keep my long-range observations a secret from the younger co-pilots.

Yours faithfully,  
T. HENDERSON,  
Morgans Creek,  
Surrey,  
June 11.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Fight for the Labour leadership

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, There is an element of farce entering into Labour's leadership elections. Within days of Michael Foot's decision to step down, trade union leaders have been telling the media how their block votes will be used in the electoral college.

The farce associated with these actions stems in part from the fact that the vast majority of individual trade unionists are not being asked how their votes should be cast and that already the different candidates have almost as many votes pledged between them as were cast by real live Labour voters on June 9. And to add insult to injury we now know that only 40 per cent of trade unionists put their cross against Labour candidates a few weeks ago.

Fortunately this deplorable state of affairs need not continue. All unions could follow NUPE's lead and allow members attending specially convened branch meetings to decide upon whom they should

support. Union leaders could also agree to split their block votes to reflect their members' preferences.

Similarly, constituency Labour parties need to involve their own local members. During the deputy leadership contest a number of local parties organized postal ballots or invited members to mass meetings or branch meetings where secret ballots took place. After this contest Transport House issued guidelines on how local parties could involve ordinary members. It is not too late to ask local parties to put these guidelines into action.

Action along these lines by the National Executive Committee and the trade unions is essential if the leadership contest is to begin the rebuilding of Labour's support, rather than driving yet another nail into the coffin which has already seen too much action from a hammer over the past few years.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK FIELD,  
House of Commons.

### PR as a principle of elections

From Dr Michael Gallagher

Sir, Since the result of the recent election inevitably raises again the question of whether some form of proportional representation should be introduced for future contests, it may be worth dealing at the outset with one red herring which seems to have crept into the debate.

This is the suggestion that PR severs the territorial connexion between electors and their parliamentary representatives and, into the bargain, prevents an MP appealing directly to his constituents for re-election if he happens to have incurred the displeasure of his head office, a claim made just before the election by Mr Michael Foot.

These ideas seem to result from a mistaken belief that PR is a method of election. In fact it is a principle, which may be achieved by any one of a large number of different methods, many of them enshrined in the wide variety of electoral systems in use in the world today.

The one Mr Foot and some of your correspondents seem to be thinking of is the national list system, currently used only in Israel. Under this system it is indeed true that no MP is formally associated with any particular part of the country and that an MP's prospects of re-election depend largely upon how high on the party list his head office places him.

The Israeli system is very much the exception, however. All other systems based on PR use sub-national constituencies and most allow the voter some means of expressing a preference for individual candidates. The system which most fully meets the objections of Mr Foot and others is the single transferable vote, used for general elections in the Republic of Ireland and for the recent Northern Ireland Assembly election.

It like the almost identical system used in Tasmania, positively forces deputies to develop a very close connexion with a clearly defined territory and to provide a comprehensive constituency service. Irish deputies, each representing on average about 14,000 voters, can expect to be presented with about 140 constituency problems per week, a number far higher than the average British MP's workload.

While there are other reasons for this volume of constituency work in Ireland, and while the amount of deputies' time taken up by such

work is probably unhealthy high, the important point is that the electoral system compels each deputy to provide an adequate constituency service for fear of being overtaken in the electorate's esteem by a rival, either outside or within the party, who will provide it.

This system, by allowing voters complete freedom of choice as between candidates, also enables them to express a preference for strands of opinion within parties. If used in Britain it would enable Conservative voters to choose between "dry" and "wet" candidates, Alliance voters to discriminate as between Liberal and SDP candidates, and Labour voters to make clear their feelings about the direction the party should take. Because the system allows for the transfer of votes it also permits voters to express their true preferences by removing any need for tactical voting.

Discussion of the electoral system should be conducted on the basis of a dispassionate assessment of the wide variety of PR systems employed in the world today rather than their blanket dismissal on the basis of inaccurate generalisations. Yours etc,

MICHAEL GALLAGHER,  
University of Dublin,  
Department of Political Science,  
Trinity College,  
Dublin.

From Lord Avebury

Sir, Sir Anthony Kershaw (June 21) may have been active in promoting electoral reform as he claims, but he has overlooked one crucial aspect of it.

With the single transferable vote the people themselves will be able to determine what kinds of coalition, if any, the parties shall form. By giving higher preferences to candidates who favour alliance with party A rather than party B the elector can steer his party in that direction. This, of course, applies to Conservative and Labour voters as much as to Liberals.

If David Steel plays Kershaw in Sir Anthony's fantasy then Mrs Thatcher must be Czar. How tactless of a Tory to emphasize the autocratic tendencies of the Primo Minister.

Yours faithfully,  
AVEBURY,  
House of Lords,  
June 21.

### Cheviots on Exmoor

From Mr R. J. Sellick

Sir, Your photograph (June 17) of Mr Aza Pinney and his ewe hoggs on their long journey from Hawick to Simonsbath is an interesting reminder of the introduction of Scottish breeds (both Cheviot sheep and Galloway cattle) to Exmoor.

John Knight, the Worcestershire ironmaster who enclosed and reclaimed the Forest of Exmoor, brought the first Cheviots to the district in about 1839 but, "on account of being stolen, killed by dogs and disease and lost by bad shepherds", the project was soon abandoned.

Later, in 1852, the breed was reintroduced by Gerard Spooner, tenant of Wintershead, and although

he and his sheep stayed but six years, his Scots shepherd, John Scott, settled on the forest.

These sheep, and their shepherds - Davidsons, Johnsons, Grahams, McDougals, Lintels, Murrays and Gourdies - were finally settled on Exmoor by John Knight's son, Frederick, from 1868 and both took root and thrived. They came by boat to Lynmouth and by train to Williton, so Mr Pinney's ancestors presumably walked from Scotland in one of the earlier migrations.

The arrival of his Cheviots after their three months' trek will be awaited with interest.

Yours faithfully,  
R. J. SELICK,  
Kingsbridge Cottage,  
Luxborough,  
Somerset

### Saving parish records

From Mr Martin Lawrence

Sir, May I commend Commander Knecker (June 6) for his transcription of parish registers and suggest to readers an extension of that process.

In the village of Harlington, Bedfordshire, a heritage trust has been formed as a registered charity to organize and financially support a village archive office in which copies of parish records are made available for research.

Most of the material is stored on microfiche and includes registers, churchwardens' accounts, workhouse accounts, business directories,

etc. Census statistics for 1801-1881 have been transcribed from the County Record Office as well as deeds, wills and maps.

The parochial church council and parish council have jointly appointed a village archivist and with the assistance of the 130 members of the trust a small part of Britain's heritage is being preserved. The trust received a National Village Venture Award this year.

Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN LAWRENCE, Chairman and Archivist,  
Harlington Heritage Trust,  
53 Lincoln Way,  
Harlington, Bedfordshire.

### Work for unemployed

From Dr Helen Rosenau

Sir, In a period of lasting and structural unemployment, would it not be a good idea to compile a list of socially urgent and neglected activities, which could be subsidised by the state instead of paying out dole money? Participants should be selected on a voluntary basis.

This seems more honest than expressing pious hopes that unemployment will come down "automatically". The work to do is there. No shortage of that. The need is there. Why not respond to it?

It would pay dividends in satisfaction and open a new field for local activities. Why not try? Yours etc,  
H. ROSENAU,  
84a Ridgmount Gardens, WC1,  
June 16.

### Colour conscious

From Mr Richard Need

Sir, On recent journeys, ranging from the New Forest to Perthshire, I was struck, once again by the antisocial colours of the thousands of caravans that pepper the place. A caravan in white, cream, custard-yellow, powder-blue or knicker-pink makes a visual impact on the countryside like that of a blanch-mange on a billiard-table.

Does any owner ever think of browns, russets, dark greens or even camouflage patterns? Perhaps so; and his, bless him, is the one we never notice.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD NEED,  
49 Bonner Hill Road,  
Kington upon Thames,  
Surrey,  
June 15.

### Plight of Iraqi Kurd families

From Mr Kenneth Lee

Sir, Unless urgent action is taken a tragedy is about to happen to 30,000 people, mainly women and children who are trapped between two ferocious armies, one Turkish, the other Iraqi, which share no interest in eliminating a troublesome people. They are the families of Iraqi Kurds who are in revolt against the repression of the Iraqi Baathist Government.

These people are without food and shelter and lack medical supplies. They are afraid to return to their homes in the towns and villages of northern Iraq from which they had originally fled - many Kurds, including women and children, have been imprisoned by the Iraqi authorities because their male relatives have gone to fight with the guerrillas in the mountains.

Your paper reported (May 28, 31, June 7) that the Turkish Army had crossed into Iraq in pursuit of Kurdish guerrillas who have been fighting the Iraqi Government for a number of years. The situation, as we can reconstitute it from private and official Kurdish sources in Iraq, Kurdistan and elsewhere in the Middle East, is this:

The first Turkish crossing into Iraqi Kurdistan led to serious fighting between the Turkish Army and the partisan forces of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and there were heavy casualties on both sides. Some 300 Kurdish guerrillas were killed and wounded. The Turks penetrated up to 30 miles into Iraq and, contrary to claims by the Turkish Foreign Minister, they have not withdrawn from the region - quite the opposite; they have sent substantial reinforcements up to and across the border.

This operation has been carefully coordinated with the Iraqis, who have also dispatched forces to the north to entrap the Kurdish guerrillas. Latest reports suggest that the Turks and the Iraqis are on the point of launching a final assault on the Kurds.

We appeal to the International Red Cross, the United Nations and all governments and individual organizations to intervene. Unless the Turks and the Iraqis are stopped, their action could have genocidal consequences for tens of thousands of defenceless Kurdish civilians.

Yours sincerely,  
KENNETH LEE, Chairman,  
British-Kurdish Friendship Society,  
16 Ponsbury Place, SW1,  
June 8.

### Hereditary peers

From Sir Ronald Lindsay

Sir, You deprecate the creation of hereditary peers (leader, June 14) on the grounds that their subsequent holders have the right to participate in the nation's legislative processes, under the present constitution of the Lords.

You do not mention the baronets, whose inheritable titles do not confer this privilege, further creations of which could thus be considered more in keeping with today's tendencies. We now number about 1,227.

An added advantage is that there are some precedents for baronetcies to be held by ladies. One is today so held (Dunbar of Hemphriges) being inheritable through either male or female descent; although only one of the 3,457 total creations since 1611 was granted in the first place to a lady, Dame Helen Bolles, in 1635.

Yours faithfully,  
RONALD LINDSAY,  
Courleigh,  
Colley Lane,  
Reigate,  
Surrey,  
June 21.

### Reform of the Lords

From Mrs Joan Langrognat

Sir, Re Mr John Stokes's letter (June 16) on the reform of the Lords: while some may see the merits of letting sleeping dogs lie, it is necessary to create poodles? Yours faithfully,  
JOAN LANGROGNAT,  
8 Beaumont Court,  
Sutton Lane, W4,  
June 16.

From Lord Boothby  
Sir, In the argument about the British Constitution which now seems inevitable it might clarify the issues and even shorten the time it takes if one maxim was accepted at the outset as true.

The House of Commons will never tolerate an elected second Chamber. Nor should they try. Your obedient servant,  
BOOTHBY,  
House of Lords,  
June 20.

### Sound and fury

From Dr Charles Cruickshank

Sir, May I plead for the inclusion in the rules of lawn tennis of the grunt fault?

The grunt "psychs up" the grunter, giving him an advantage which bears no relation to his tennis skill. It "psychs down", or intimidates his opponent. It is more unfair than a deliberate foot fault.

True, the TV spectator can protect himself by turning down the sound (with the added bonus that it silences the commentator) but short of ear plugs there is no protection at the Centre Court.

To make matters worse, this year the squeak fault has made its appearance among the ladies. Surely something must be done before it is too late?

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES CRUICKSHANK,  
15 McKay Road,  
Wimbledon Common, SW20,  
June 21.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
June 22: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, went in State to the Palace of Westminster today to open the Session of Parliament.

The Royal Procession was formed in the following order:  
**THE IRISH STATE COACH** (with Four Grey Horses)  
**THE QUEEN**  
**THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH** (Glass Coach with Two Grey Horses)  
The Duke of Grafton (Mistress of the Robes)  
The Countess of Cromer (Lady in Waiting)  
The Hon Mary Morrison (Lady in Waiting)  
**THIRD CARRIAGE** (State Landau with Two Bay Horses)  
The Duke of Northumberland (Lord Steward)  
The Earl of Westmoreland (Master of the Horse)  
General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick (Gold Stick in Waiting)  
**FOURTH CARRIAGE** (State Landau with Two Bay Horses)  
Admiral Sir John Bush (Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom)  
The Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting)  
The Right Hon Sir Philip Moore (Private Secretary to the Queen)  
Mr Peter Miles (Keeper of the Purse)  
**FIFTH CARRIAGE** (State Landau with Two Bay Horses)  
Mr John Cope, MP (Treasurer of the Household)  
Mr Carol Mathew, MP (Comptroller of the Household)  
Mr Richard Davies (Treasurer to the Duke of Edinburgh)  
**SIXTH CARRIAGE** (State Landau with Two Bay Horses)  
Colonel James Hamilton-Russell (Silver Stick in Waiting)  
Colonel Andrew Duncan (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting)  
Squadron Leader Adam Wise (Equerry in Waiting)  
**MOTOR CAR**  
Lieutenant-Colonel John Miller (Crown Equerry)  
Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Master of the Horse and left Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock, escorted by a Sovereign Escort of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Major Simon Falkner, the Life Guards.

The Queen's Guard, flanked by the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards with The Queen's Company Colour, the Royal Standard of the Regiment, the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Evelyn Webb-Carter, was mounted at the Palace of Westminster. A dismounted party of non-com-

missioned officers and men of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Captain John Scott, The Life Guards, was stationed at Victoria Tower, House of Lords.

A Salute of 41 guns was fired in Hyde Park by the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Captain Peter Griffith, upon the arrival of Her Majesty at the Houses of Parliament, and from the Tower of London Saluting Battery at 12 noon by the Honourable Artillery Company under the command of Major Antony O'Hagan.

The Imperial State Crown, the Sword of State and the Cap of Maintenance were conveyed previously to the House of Lords in the following procession, escorted by a Regalia Escort of the Household Cavalry:

**QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S STATE COACH** (Four Bay Horses)  
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston (Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office)  
Lieutenant-Colonel George West (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office)  
Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barnaclough (Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State)

**SECOND CARRIAGE** (Town Coach with Two Bay Horses)  
Mr George Harris (Serjeant-at-Arms to the Queen)  
Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson (Equerry to the Queen)  
Mr James Basset, Marquess of Lorne (Mr Guy Russell and Marquess Hamilton (Pages of Honour to the Queen), were in attendance at the Palace of Westminster.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms under the command of the Lord Denham (Captain) was on duty in the Prince's Chamber.

Colonel Richard Crichton (Lieutenant), Major Derek Allibon (Standard Bearer), Major David Jamieson (Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant), and Lieutenant-Colonel James Eagles (Harping) were on duty with the Corps.

Her Majesty's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard, under the command of the Earl of Swinton (Captain), was on duty in the House of Lords.

Colonel Hugh Brassey (Lieutenant), Colonel Alan Pemberton (Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant), Major Bruce Shand (Ensign) and Colonel Greville Tufnell (Exon) were also on duty.

The Queen held a Council at 2.30 p.m.

There were present the Lord Cockfield (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), the Right Hon George Younger, MP (Secretary of State for Scotland), the Right Hon Alick Buchanan-Smith, MP (Minister of State, Department of Energy) and the Right Hon Trevor Roper, MP (Minister for Overseas Development).

Mr Peter Baker, MP, Sir Frank

Cooper, Sir Michael Palliser and Mr Peter Rees, MP (Chief Secretary, Treasury) were in Members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon George Younger, MP had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.

Mr Robert Fellowes had the honour of being received by the Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

The Queen, Patron, this evening attended a Reception at St James's Palace given by the National Art Collections Fund to mark its 80th Anniversary.

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Chairman of the Fund (the Marquess of Normandy) and the Director (Sir Peter Wakefield).

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chancellor of the University of London, this afternoon visited St Mary's Hospital Medical School, London, W2 and was received by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor Mrs Phoebe Stowell).

Her Royal Highness laid the Foundation Stone of the Student Centre and afterwards toured the Medical School, escorted by the Deputy Lord Mayor (Professor P. Richard Phillips) and the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor Mrs Phoebe Stowell).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this evening attended the Vincent's Dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, WC2, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Lord Mayor of the City.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
June 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Concert given at the Maudslayi House in aid of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal.

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Sir Anthony Joffe).

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Captain Alistair Aird were in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
June 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
June 22: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

**YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE**  
June 22: The Duke of Kent today visited the Proof and Experimental Establishment at Eskmeals in Cumbria.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain John Stewart.

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE**  
June 22: Prince Naruhito of Japan visited Princess Alexandra this evening.

A memorial service for Sir Gordon Willmer will be held in the Temple Church today at 4.45.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. F. G. Ackley and Miss N. J. Francis  
The engagement is announced between Francis, stepson and son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Pond of Weybridge, Surrey, and Nikki, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Francis, of Heston, Wilt.

Dr M. Birkshaw and Dr M. M. Worrall  
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. Birkshaw, of Hayling Island, Hampshire, and Diana Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. S. Worrall of Beckenham, Kent.

Mr G. N. Bishop and Miss M. L. Spencer-Payne  
The engagement is announced between Gerald, second son of Mr and Mrs W. Bishop, of St Neots, Cambridgeshire, and Miranda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Spencer-Payne, of London.

Mr J. D. Boyling and Miss E. J. de Burgh Sidley  
The engagement is announced between Jeffrey David, only son of Mr and Mrs K. A. Boyling, of Brisbane, Australia, and Elizabeth Joy, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs B. de Burgh Sidley, of Brill, Buckinghamshire.

Mr A. H. Cole and Miss N. Begg  
The engagement is announced between Adam Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs R. T. Cole, Dragons, Winchester, Hampshire, and Nicola, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. H. Begg, Manor Farm, Charlton, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr G. H. A. de Courcy-Wheeler and Miss S. M. C. Carbone  
The engagement is announced between George, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. B. de Courcy-Wheeler, of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, Republic of Ireland, and Sylvia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Carbone, of 4 Rue Mme de Stael, 2101, Geneva.

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Mr P. R. Evans and Miss M. C. Duran  
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr J. Evans, of Harrow, Middlesex, and Miss M. C. Duran, of Harrow, Middlesex.

Mr J. M. Flax and Miss M. L. Gaby  
The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Mr and Mrs Michael Flax, of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, and Matilda, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Gaby, of Canterbury, Kent.

Mr P. McGraw and Miss V. J. Tryman  
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs P. McGraw, of Dorchester, Dorset, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Tryman, of Voorschoten, Holland.

Mr F. S. Peters and Miss J. E. Morris-Jones  
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs F. S. Peters, of Dorchester, Dorset, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Tryman, of Voorschoten, Holland.

Mr J. A. Redford and Miss J. C. M. Boston  
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Redford, of Kensington Court Gardens, London, W8, and Judith, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. N. Boston, of The Meadows, Gyrton, Wilt.

Mr H. G. Verney and Miss G. H. Glessing  
The engagement is announced between Harry George, son of Mr H. G. Verney, of Silverdale House, Chalfont, Bucks, Gloucestershire, and Miss G. H. Glessing, of The Old Forge, Ewen, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Guadalupe Harzolphin, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Glessing, of Montague, Hampshire.

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Mr P. P. M. Robin and Miss M. C. Duran  
The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of Dr and Mrs A. A. Robin, of Harcourt Terrace, London, SW10, and Claire, only daughter of the late Mrs D. N. Warren, of Harlow Wood, Essex.

Mr A. R. Sayer and Miss J. M. Rogers-Collman  
The engagement is announced between Andrew, second son of Commander and Mrs John Sayer, of Exeter House, Exeter, Devon, and Miss J. M. Rogers-Collman, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Rogers-Collman, of The Home, Bishop's Cleeve, Shropshire.

Dr A. G. Tye and Dr R. C. B. de Waard  
The engagement is announced between Anthony, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Tye, of Sunbury on Thames, and Dr R. C. B. de Waard, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frederik de Waard, of Waalre, The Netherlands. The marriage will take place in Amsterdam in October.

**Marriages**  
Mr R. Robinson and Miss L. Williams  
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 18, at St George's Church, Venice, between Mr Richard Robinson and Miss Linda Williams. The Right Rev Felix Arnot, Honorary Chaplain, officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr Jack Williams, and Mr James Bettley was best man. A reception was held at the Hotel Cipriani and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy and the South of France.

Mr R. Taylor and Miss A. J. Shaw  
The marriage took place on 28th June at the Church of St Nicholas, Kenilworth, Mr Richard Taylor and Miss Anne Jacqueline Shaw. Canon F. S. Bull officiated. The bride was attended by Margaret Phillips and Miss Eleanor Hicks and Mr Richard Lindsay was best man.

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# Small businesses

In pursuit of  
a new climate  
of success

The years after the Second World War marked the time in Britain and overseas when the multinational corporation emerged as an industrial force. Some had existed before but they were largely confined to oil and chemicals. It was the stability in the post-war period, the political breakthroughs symbolised in agreements like the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the aid-induced recovery and then rapid expansion of European economies from the destruction of war which provided the opportunity for medium firms to become large, and for large firms to become international.

There were many advantages in this movement, but in the 1970s some of the disadvantages began to show through too. The expansion of multinationals had created an emphasis on size for its own sake. It had led to a period of rapid takeovers. It had created the feeling among large businesses that it was cheaper to buy a small competitor with a new product rather than to invest in new areas of opportunity. On the other side of the fence, among the smaller companies there was a feeling - particularly after the boom of the 1960s - that it was important to concentrate on short-term earnings and profits, because pouring resources into long-term developments would leave the group vulnerable to takeover.

In effect the economy had become unbalanced and the priorities of those in business had become distorted by the quest for size. In this climate it was not surprising that the 1971 Bolton report on the problems of small firms - a detailed investigation into their role, their importance and their needs, by Sir Nicholas Bolton, should highlight the fact that the relative importance of small firms had declined drastically in the preceding few years. It was not that there were conspicuously fewer small firms, but rather that they had been overshadowed by the giants.

What failed to emerge, though Bolton did his best to highlight it, was the crucial importance of small firms as the engine of growth. With very few

exceptions like De Lorean or Innos firms start small. If they succeed they grow - capital shortages permitting, and become the medium-sized firms of tomorrow. Even those which do not grow - perhaps because the market cannot support a large-scale operation - perform an inestimable service to the economy simply by being innovative and efficient in their chosen areas.

The biggest disappointment of the post-Bolton years was that although governments made pious noises in favour of the small firm sector, they failed to understand its real problems. For example, the 1970s were a period when the accounting and disclosure rules were drastically overhauled in an attempt to provide fuller and more accurate reporting of companies' financial affairs. The need for the changes was, however, largely confined to those companies with a stock market quote, but the new rules tended to fall equally on quoted and unquoted alike. They imposed reporting burdens on small companies which were quite inappropriate for a one-man business, whose main problem is keeping the bank manager and the tax collector happy.

The burden of paperwork is a continuing and justified complaint. The need to regulate big

## Helping people to set up on their own

business in the public interest has led to the stifling of small businesses, many of which believe that time spent on form filling is time wasted. There remains an urgent need for even greater recognition in Britain's company law and tax policies that the regulations which apply to ICI or GEC can be harmful when forcibly applied to businesses for which they are not designed.

The Conservative government of the last four years moved some way to redress the balance, faced as it was by the sudden collapse of industries which had provided millions of jobs. It was realized that even

with economic recovery the large firms could not take on significantly more labour, and if unemployment was to be curbed it would have to come by a further expansion of the one million-plus small businesses which already count for one quarter of the jobs in this country and the creation of new ones.

The result in recent years was a battery of aid and benefits to help people to set up on their own, to start their own firms. The measures are generous - some might say too generous in that they encourage and finance many ventures which are hopeless, but if the policy is to be criticized at all it is perhaps fairest to say that the balance is still not quite right. Too much effort seems to be spent on creating new firms and not enough on helping, guiding and developing existing firms which lack the knowledge, the awareness, or the resources to make the most of the opportunities in the market.

The second failure of this

government, though it is probably fairer to blame the governments of the past 50 years, is that it has still to create a climate in which it is the automatic ambition of most people to have a stab at running their own business. One of the great strengths of the small business sector in the United States is that if a middle manager in a company has an idea that his company refuses to exploit, then the venture capital markets and professional guidance in accountancy and marketing exist in abundance to enable him to develop the idea himself.

Similarly, particularly in the entrepreneurial heartlands of California there is almost something "macho" about starting a business. In contrast, this country perhaps because of its history and educational system, still tends to produce administrators rather than entrepreneurs.

Perhaps the most helpful change of recent years has been the recognition by the power

Six million people are employed by Britain's 1 1/4 million small firms. We look at the incentives available to encourage new enterprises and opportunities for more jobs.

## Perks for self-employed

Those of us who are salaried wage slaves look with envy - not to say amazement - at what the self-employed businessman can do to minimize or even reduce to zero his tax bill.

Many of the everyday expenses everyone takes for granted like running a car or a house can be put against the self-employed's tax assessment. Indeed so much relief is available that in its first few years of operation a small business may pay no tax at all. But the diversity and complexity of what reliefs are available - more than a hundred at the last count - makes professional advice essential: you need an accountant. Ideally you should write to the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Moorgate Place, London EC2) for its booklet *Why you need a Chartered Accountant* and a list of firms in your area. In practice, most people ask their bank manager when they are asking for money to start the business in the first place, from a Citizens Advice Bureau or one of the Government's Small Firms Service Centres run by the Department of Trade and Industry. What the budding small entrepreneur will find out from his accountant is that he is faced with three main taxes on his trading profits: income tax if you are a "sole trader" or partner; Corporation tax if you set your business up as a limited liability company; and National Insurance contributions.

On top of this you could be liable for Capital Gains Tax if you sell up or Capital Transfer Tax on what you leave or pass on as gifts though there are plenty of reliefs available.

As a sole trader you pay income tax on the profits of your business. You will probably need an accountant to work out exactly what these profits are. But you will certainly get tax relief on any money you borrow to invest in your business (also true if it is a limited company). A sole trader's losses can also be set against any other income you or your spouse has and any tax already paid on that income could be refunded. And if you are starting a new business - and one the Inland Revenue considers to be genuinely new - you can also set the first four years of losses against your income for the preceding three years. Some relief may also be available if you turn your sole trader or partnership status into a limited company at a later stage.

Anthony Hilton  
City Editor

## TAXATION BENEFITS

If you have set up a limited company it will be liable for Corporation Tax. Small businesses pay a special rate of 38 per cent on profits up to £100,000 and then on a sliding scale up to the full rate of 52 per cent.

Should you set your business up as a company or stick to a simple sole trader or partnership agreement? It depends.

A company is a fairly complicated legal entity which has to provide properly audited accounts but some tax considerations - like use of company cars - can be more favourable.

Whatever you opt for capital allowances exist which can offset your capital expenditure against income tax or corporation tax. Plant and machinery qualifies for a 100 per cent allowance whether new or second hand in the year you buy it. Small premises of less than 1,250 sq ft also get a 100 per cent allowance in the year bought, a concession until March 1985. Sole traders can carry some allowances forward for use in following years.

They are put against income tax rather than the firm's profits. Companies put their allowances as an expense against profits. This means a profit can be turned into a loss so far as the tax man is concerned. Stock relief is also available but not for the first £2,000 worth - quite a big threshold for some small firms.

National insurance contributions are different for sole

## Capital gains liabilities may be offset

traders and company directors: sole traders pay as self-employed while a director is an employee and the company pays his contributions. Self-employed means you only get the basic state pension but tax efficient private schemes are available.

There are snags in putting some of the expenses of running your house if you run a business from home against tax. You can claim a proportion of bills like heating, lighting electricity and so on. But you could become liable for some capital gains tax when you sell your house,

though this may be offset if you are buying another business immediately afterwards. Capital gains "rollover" reliefs are also available which can reduce your liability to CGT to nothing but could eventually mean a higher tax bill for whoever you have given your business to.

Capital gains on assets you have owned for more than a year are reduced to take account of inflation. Gains of less than £5,300 are exempt. Under the new rules Capital Transfer Tax now ignores gifts made previously provided it was more than ten years ago.

In the last Budget the old Business Start-Up Scheme was expanded into the Business Expansion Scheme. This gives tax relief to an outside investor in a small business. This means that if his top rate of tax is say 75 per cent, the Government is effectively paying 75 per cent of the investment. Up to £40,000 can be invested and you can now take up over 50 per cent of the shares. One minor snag is that the Business Expansion Scheme does not start until August but the Inland Revenue appears to have stopped the Start-Up Scheme in April.

It is too early to tell yet how successful the new scheme will be. But it will certainly help small firms find capital more easily - perhaps at the expense of the traditional financial institutions. It is much less restrictive than the old start-up scheme.

If tax relief cannot be claimed under the Business Expansion scheme the Venture Capital Scheme may be an alternative. Investment companies can claim under this (but not the expansion scheme) and can set the loss on any shares taken in a business against income or profits. Several funds have taken advantage of this. Pensions to a self-employed pension fund are wholly allowable against your income tax provided they do not constitute more than 17.5 per cent of your income. A pensions scheme is probably the most efficient way of investing any spare cash, but don't forget you cannot get hold of it until you retire. Companies can either "contract in" or "contract out" of the state scheme which is earnings related. As a businessman you must ask for your company to be contracted out or you will be automatically contracted in.

Jonathan Clare

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## SMALL BUSINESSES

# How to obtain the funds to start that special project

Listen to the Government and you would be excused for thinking that there is nothing easier than raising money to start a business. Talk to a small business man who is trying to raise cash and you will hear a different story. But the Government's political support for the private sector means the small business lobby did better than it could have reasonably expected in the last Budget.

Undoubtedly the Loan Guarantee Scheme is the most innovative in the sense that the Government has given it a lot of financial muscle - another £300m in the Budget. Before that, 9,000 small firms had already taken advantage of the scheme to borrow £300m.

Under the scheme, the Government guarantees 80 per cent of a loan, from a list of approved financial institutions including the high street banks, of up to £75,000. But there is a three per cent premium on the interest to cover the losses from the firms that go bust.

The premium is a big bone of contention because it makes the loans comparatively expensive. But the Government wants the scheme to be self-financing. Last year the cost of paying up under the guarantee for the failures outweighed premium income by £8m. The scheme's supporters, especially Mr Michael Grylls the outspoken Conservative small business lobbyist, believe the £75,000 ceiling is too low and wanted one of £250,000 to be introduced in the Budget. However, the Government sees the scheme as an experiment and few changes are likely until the first three years are up. The first 48 failures divided into 11 "start-ups", five buy-outs, 14 expansions (where presumably some sound advice was needed even more than the money) and 18 that needed extra loans to meet financial difficulties.

Regional development grants are available for manufacturers in the Development and Special Development Areas. You can get a grant towards the cost of buildings, plant and equipment of 15 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

Selective financial assistance is also available in any Assisted Areas, which constitute the Intermediate, Development and Special Development Areas, but conditions are stricter. The grant must create jobs, bring some national benefit like exports and you must show you have the personal commitment to see it through. Selective assistance is only available to

## RAISING MONEY

manufacturers and a few service areas.

Loans from Europe are available both inside and outside the development areas. There are two main sources: The European Investment Bank and the European Coal and Steel Community. EIB loans are now available throughout the UK following agreements with the Midland Bank and the National Westminster Bank together with the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation. The EIB loans are generally for seven or eight years and at a fixed rate of interest which is one or two per cent below the rate charged on conventional loans from UK banks. They can be used to pay for up to half the costs of capital expenditure in a manufacturing firm, some consumer services and tourism.

The Midland and Natwest agreements with the EIB make loans between £15,000 and £250,000 available to small firms with fewer than 500 employees. The repayment period is over eight years but it is possible to negotiate a two year repayment "holiday". The current rate is 11 per cent for companies within the Assisted Areas or 11.5 per cent for those elsewhere in the UK. Other institutions like ICFC, the Scottish Development Agency, the Welsh Development Agency and the Department of Industry within the assisted areas can give similar loans.

The ECSC loans are broadly similar but even cheaper at about three per cent below the EIB rates. But they are available only within the traditional coal and steel areas of high unemployment.

The bank or institution making the loan investigates the viability of the project. The loans are in sterling with the Department of Industry providing exchange risk cover on those loans which come from the EIB. Limited companies can raise cash by issuing shares to outsiders who invest in it. This is obviously cheaper than paying interest on loans.

Share buy-back legislation now means that you can sell shares to outside investors who agree to sell them back after a certain time. This means owners now do not have the old worries about losing control of their business if they issue shares.

The new Business Expansion scheme gives tax incentives to outsiders who invest in small businesses (details under the section on taxation). One problem - which has piqued the

Stock Exchange - is that the scheme applies to shares which are traded "over-the-counter" by certain institutions but not those which are officially quoted. This applies even if the quote is only on the new Unlisted Securities Market.

Special grants are also available towards your research and development costs if you are planning to develop a new process. The rules are not hard and fast but you do need Department of Trade and Industry approval before you go ahead. And from the beginning of June grants have been available for the cost of market assessments, pre-production tooling and capital expenditure.

The Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme has also been reintroduced. The scheme gives grants to firms employing up to 500 workers to invest in advanced equipment. If you are unemployed and thinking of starting your own business you may be eligible for an Enterprise Allowance (details elsewhere in this special report). The scheme not only gives you £40 a week but also much needed advice on starting and running your business.

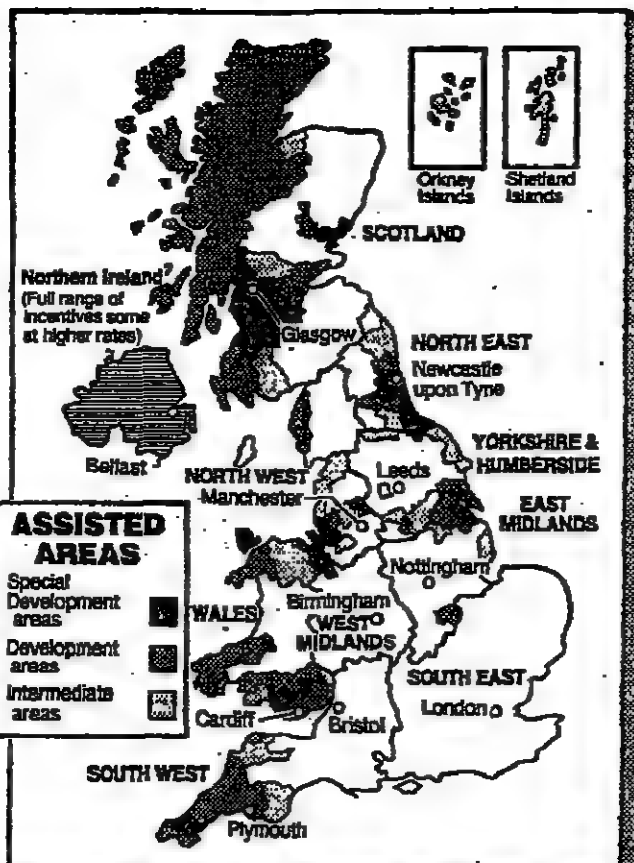
You may also be eligible for local authority help. Usually this applies if you are a special case. For instance, West Midlands County Council has proposed making £200,000 available to help black businessmen although the plan is being rethought.

## You may qualify for local authority aid

If you operate or plan to operate in a rural area you may get help from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas. It has limited funds to help to buy buildings or plant, but its contribution will not exceed £50,000 and it expects most help to come from the private sector. Almost as important, its management accountants will prepare loan applications and business plans for presentation to your bank.

If you live in the North-East you may be able to get a loan through the experimental Acorn Scheme. The British Technology Group and the English Industrial Estates Corporation - which builds industrial premises - are offering five-year unsecured loans with a total fund of £500,000 available. But the scheme is very much an experiment. Companies applying are expected to have a good track record and it is unclear whether it will be expanded into other areas or whether the total available will be increased.

JC



## The key to your first factory

### FINDING PREMISES

The cheapest premises to run your business from is your own home. You have only got one lot of overheads and you do not waste time travelling to work. The problem is that in the eyes of the planners and possibly the rest of the family - homes are domestic buildings and not for working in; space is restricted and you are unlikely to have much room for expansion when J Smith, Potter becomes Smith's International Consolidated Ceramics Industries Ltd. Starting at home is a good way to begin though and the planners may turn a blind eye provided you are not creating a nuisance - noise, smells and visitors calling - so the neighbours complain.

Once you are ready to expand into commercial premises you will find both the private and public sector will fall over backwards to help you. It is so difficult to get industrial premises to shift off their books that some estate agents offer a car to the negotiator who clinches a deal. But that sort of property is bigger than the small businessman just starting in is likely to need.

Easily the most publicized scheme which helps businesses find the right property is the Government's programme to establish Enterprise Zones. The scheme was first mooted by Mrs Thatcher in July 1980. There are now 11 zones operating and 12 in the pipeline with many local authorities still bidding at the Department of the Environ-

ment for Enterprise Zone status. In the zones, which will cover the country from Liverpool to North-west Kent to Swansea, there are no rates, few planning restrictions, 100 per cent tax relief on new buildings and no development land tax. The benefits are guaranteed to last for at least ten years.

However, the second report on Enterprise Zones prepared for the Government by outside consultants (which reported in April) show that most firms have been attracted by the absence of rates rather than any of the other benefits. And contrary to Government's hopes the zones have attracted little new investment and have not brought firms from other areas in the country. This means they have created few extra jobs in the areas hard hit by recession, which should have been one of the main spin-offs.

The zones are an experiment and they do seem to have created just the distortions that the property world claimed. According to the report, which covers only the first few months, 297 firms took advantage of the zones. Of these 157 were new enterprises while 127 moved in from other locations. But only 17 had moved in from further afield than the immediate neighbourhood or the county in which the zone was located. Nor is there much evidence that productivity is any higher than elsewhere.

Much of the evidence was gathered at Swansea, the first zone to get under way and where the local authority monitored its performance closely. There are some signs that the third report due next year will paint a brighter picture for the Government.

The idea of the Assisted Areas where business is given positive assistance to encourage development is a lot older than the Enterprise Zones. All types of industrial and commercial property is available in these areas.

Industrial units can be built to your particular needs - or existing ones altered to suit. There is a big trend towards the small end of the spectrum with a lot of demand for small workshops of as little as 500 sq ft and plenty which are less than 1,250 sq ft. Leases can also be adapted to particular requirements and some areas will offer rent free periods of about two years. You can find out more from the English Industrial Estates Corporation in Newcastle or in country areas from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas. Cosira acts for the EIE and will also provide support and help with planning applications.

The EIE has also been building craft workshops for people like potters or printers in certain rural areas. They are both a home and place of work with a 500 sq ft workshop attached - about the size of a double garage. A lease could be yours for about £45,000.

Rather less permanent - certainly no time to get housewrecked growing up the wall - are the new portable workshops started by a company called Instant Workspace with the backing of the Greater London Council. Their big advantage is that they can use temporarily land which is waiting for development or which is blighted. The units range from a tiny 270 sq ft to 1,500 sq ft and are strong enough to take machinery but can be erected almost anywhere.

Irrespective of who provides you with your premises, planning constraints have been eased by the Government to help the private sector show what it can do. Planning controls are now simpler and all local authorities have been told to speed up planning applications.

For example you do not now need to get planning permission to change from light industrial to warehouse use if the building is of less than 2,350 sq ft. Planning applications are not needed for the expansion of your premises by up to 20 per cent provided the increase does not make the total floorspace over 8,073 sq ft.

JC

## Rosemary Unsworth on where to go for advice

# Government heads the queue of helpers

### INFORMATION SOURCES

One of the biggest headaches for anyone contemplating running their own small business is finding out where to go for help and finance. For although there are numerous sources of information and organizations around to help the fledgling entrepreneur, the overall impression is that to find the right vehicle for assistance is often more trouble than battling through a sea of troubles unassisted.

The problem of finding the right source of help lies partly with the nature of the beast. For as the Bolton Committee Report of 1971, which looked at small firms following the decline of the sector during the 1960s when larger groups expanded rapidly, said: "The apparent indifference and certainly the ignorance of successive governments about small firms is, in large part, the fault of businessmen themselves who in spite of their numbers have been extremely ineffective as a pressure group."

Since then, Government interest in the development of small companies, now seen by some as the key to economic recovery and the seedbed for new industries as well as a partial solution to high unemployment, has acted as a spur to organizations to provide national and local advice and financial services. Some of these groups have now found a political niche and are vociferous in championing the cause of the small businessman, while others are influenced by more practical considerations such as learning from each others' experience.

The single biggest source of help remains the Government which, through the Department of Trade and Industry, has



Lord Lever: fighting for longer-established businesses

developed a regional network of offices. In one of its publications, *How to make your business grow*, it explains where to seek outside help such as from bank managers, accountants and Jobcentres. Under the Department's umbrella are the Small Firms Service, the Marketing Advisory Service, the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (Cosira), the Scottish Development Agency, the Highlands and Islands Development Board, the Welsh Development Agency, Mid-Wales Development and the

### Local Enterprise Development Unit in Northern Ireland

Local authorities are also becoming increasingly involved. The Government also points out that technical advice can be found at the Production Engineering Research Association at Melton Mowbray, and Salford University Industrial Centre provides a manufacturing advisory service. Enterprise zones are also the places to consider when expanding or developing a small business and planning authorities have been asked to speed up permissions. Existing zones include Clydebank, Hartlepool, Tyneside, Speke, Salford, Wakefield, Dudley, Corby, Swansea, Isle of Dogs and Belfast. And there are plans for 12 more.

On the export front, The British Overseas Trade Board in London and the Export Credit Guarantee Department office, which can be found in the local telephone book, are useful contacts.

Outside Government, the Confederation of British Industry has 300,000 member companies and says that more than 50 per cent of these employ less than 200 people and that around 25 per cent have fewer than 50 employees, thus qualifying it to act on behalf of the small business with authority. Since the CBI's public persona is more usually associated with big business and so-called captains of industry, however, it is easy to understand why some small businessmen do not feel entirely at ease with its performance. Its Smaller Firms Council is designed to take smaller companies' problems into account and it boasts that with its wide range of contacts nationally and internationally, it is well placed to advise.

The Union of Independent Companies is a lobby group in the true sense, as one of its objects is to influence MPs. It consists of around 200 member companies, restricted to manufacturing business with at least 20 employees.

The Association of Independent Businesses, which used to be called the Smaller Businesses Association, has as its president Lord Lever of Manchester, which gives it less political bias than some of the other groups. It has been in existence for about 15 years and is keen on representing the interests of longer-established small businesses. In its comments on the 1983 Budget, it stressed that more help was needed to relieve burdens on the smaller firms. "All the measures were of mainly long-term significance and few will help the immediate problems facing independent firms this summer. The AIB also has strong links with trade organizations and operates 11 regional councils run by businessmen."

At the other end of the spectrum is the Conservative Party's Small Business Bureau whose leading light is the energetic Mr Michael Grylls.

MP for Surrey North West. It has helped to examine the efficiency of small business schemes from some of the professionals like accountants, who operate them.

Another vociferous group is the National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses, with its 350 branches and 50,000 members, whose main attack has been on the role played in small business by Government departments such as Customs and Excise and the Inland Revenue. One of its



Michael Grylls: examining the efficiency of schemes

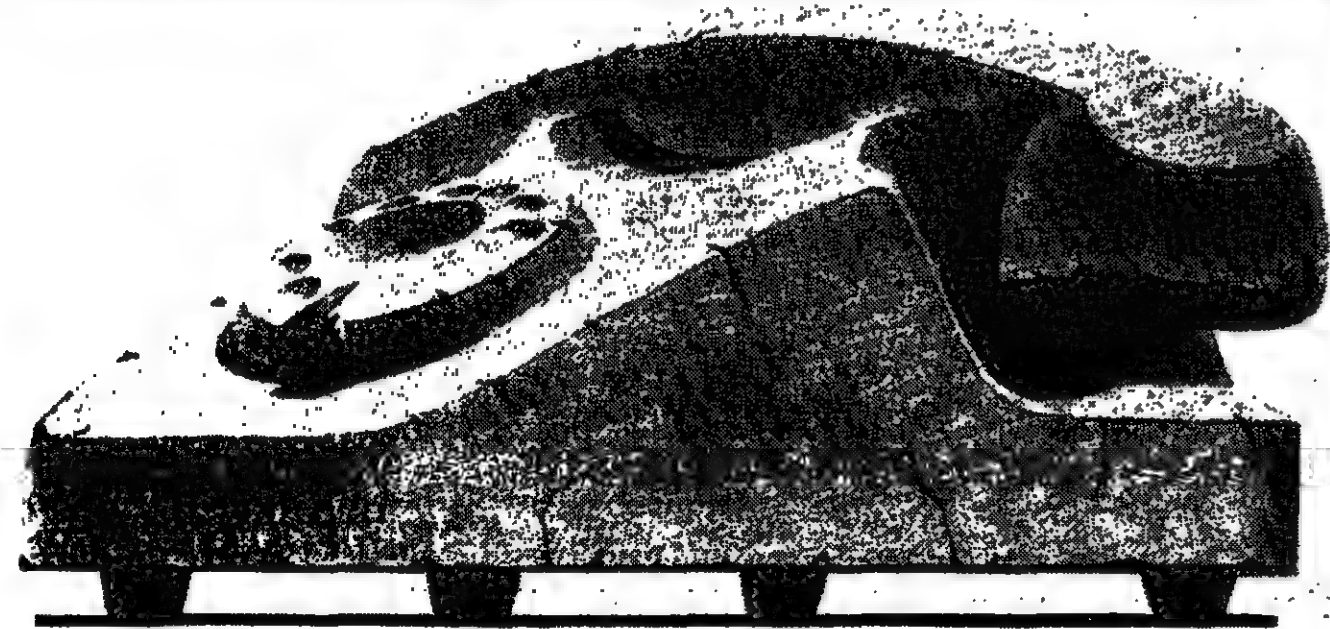
biggest campaigns has been against National Insurance costs and another is scrutiny by the tax authorities. Its members are now automatically insured against professional costs incurred as a result of a revenue investigation up to a maximum of £1,500. Membership of the federation costs £18 a year, with an initial £10 joining fee. The cover, however, only applies if the revenue agrees that in the end the tax shortfall is less than 15 per cent, to prevent the scheme paying out for people who deliberately set out to defraud the revenue.

One old established group to look out for small businesses is the Industrial Society, a charity formed in 1919 by an Anglican clergyman to provide proper food and sanitation facilities for workers. It now looks after both sides of industry, from the health and safety standpoint to providing financial advice, and has 15,000 member companies and 50 trade unions attached to it.

The Institute of Directors, with its 30,000 members represents people rather than firms and is a keen Government supporter, while the Alliance of Small Firms and Self-Employed People is a smaller group providing booklets with advice for dealing with legislation affecting employment.

Chambers of Commerce, which are locally based, provide varying standards of assistance, but increasingly those members of the Association of Chambers of Commerce are trying to attract the small businessman and they have the advantage of a national voice and links with local enterprise agencies.

The association has recently started a small firms panel to pass views on to the Department of Industry.



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## SMALL BUSINESSES

# Helping hands for beginners in technology

Anyone starting or running a small business today can call on a wider range of technical and financial help than ever before. This article focuses on Government-sponsored schemes, but would-be entrepreneurs should also remember the assistance available from private sources such as the high street banks.

The Department of Trade and Industry concentrates on grants to technically-oriented firms. Its most generous programme at the moment is the second version of the Small Engineering Firm Investment Scheme, known as SEFIS 2, to which the Government has allocated £100m this year.

The original scheme, SEFIS 1, was heavily oversubscribed last year. Although the Government hastily added £10m to the £20m allocation announced originally, SEFIS 1 closed after just two months and many later applicants were disappointed. The deadline for SEFIS 2 applications is September 30, 1983, and the Department of Trade and Industry advises firms to apply as soon as possible, in case the money runs out again. SEFIS 2 was announced on March 28 and by the end of May, 1,500 firms had already applied for one third of the £100m worth of grants available.

Engineering firms employing up to 500 full-time staff are

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

eligible for SEFIS. The scheme offers capital grants of one third of the purchase and installation costs of certain capital equipment; machine tools controlled by computer or microprocessor; advanced technology welding or metrology equipment; or equipment incorporating laser or plasma technology.

The DTI also encourages small firms to apply for grants under its general support for innovation programme. The Government will pay up to one third of research and development costs (with no minimum figure) for projects leading to new or significantly improved products, or processes in any field of manufacturing industry.

Then there are more specific schemes to encourage the application of new technologies: CAD/CAM - Computer Aided Design and Computer Aided Manufacturing in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries; CADMAT - Computer Aided Design, Minimum Manufacturing And Testing in the electronics sector; FMS - Flexible Manufacturing Systems for computer-controlled batch production; FOS - the Fibre Optics and Opto-Electronics Industries Scheme; MAP - the



One company that has benefited from Government schemes. A grant from the Department of Trade and Industry enabled Exel Manufacturing and Engraving Co., of Wembley, north London, to buy a Dahlgren computer-based engraving system. Mr Ray Pethard has operated the machine since its arrival three months ago.

Microelectronics Application Project to encourage the use of microelectronics in products and processes in any manufacturing sector; MISP - the Microelectronics Industry Support Programme; Robotics - to encourage the application of robots and the manufacture of British machines; and SPS - the Software Products Scheme to promote computer software products and packages. The Department of Trade

and Industry regional offices will give details of all these schemes.

The Technical Enquiry Service, launched a year ago, is intended to help small firms in any manufacturing business deal with technical problems. It is financed by the DTI and operated by the Production Engineering Research Association (PERA) in Melton Mowbray. PERA will answer up to four

technical inquiries and provide a consultant for up to five days without charge to the firm. Some problems are tackled by PERA's own staff. If more expertise is needed, the work may be contracted out to other research laboratories, universities or private organizations. All advice is confidential.

The Technical Enquiry Service is prepared to deal with any technical question, but it cannot get involved in general manage-

ment or financial problems; those should be directed at the DTI's Small Firms Service.

Although firms employing up to 200 people may use the Technical Enquiry Service, the DTI encourages those with more than 60 employees to turn to its Manufacturing Advisory Service, which is also run by PERA. This offers 15 days free production or planning consultancy, followed by 15 more days at half price.

The Manpower Services Commission provides assistance of a quite different nature to the manufacturing-oriented DTI. The MSC's most imaginative effort is the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which helps unemployed people start up their own businesses. The scheme has run on a pilot scale in five areas for the past year. It begins nationwide in August, with a Government allocation of £50m.

An allowance of £40 a week for up to a year will be provided by the MSC to people who might otherwise be deterred

## Projects must be suitable for public support

from starting a business by the fact that they would lose their unemployment or supplementary benefit. The Government hopes that 25,000 will take advantage of the offer. Applicants must show the ability and intention to invest at least £1,000 and the MSC has to approve the nature of the business as "suitable for public support". No one planning to open a nightclub need apply.

The MSC does not assess the proposed business's prospects of success before approving the enterprise allowance. But Job-centre staff (who administer the scheme) do try to give applicants a good chance by arranging interviews with counsellors from the DTI's Small Firms Service; they are local businessmen with personal experience of starting new enterprises.

In the pilot areas, about one quarter of the new businesses are being established in the construction industry, mainly in general building repairs and maintenance such as plumbing,

painting, joinery and electrical contracting. Retail distribution, light engineering, furniture making, motor repairs, catering and hairdressing are other popular fields.

Training for people launching new businesses is also sponsored by the MSC. The New Enterprise Programme is designed for entrepreneurs who are determined to set up a firm that will grow quickly into a sizeable venture. The Small Business Course, is for people who wish to start on a more modest scale, but will employ others (self-employment courses are also being introduced for people who are just interested in one person businesses).

The New Enterprise Programme runs for 16 weeks. The first month or so is spent undergoing tuition at a major business school (London, Warwick, Manchester, Durham or Glasgow). Participants spend 10 to 12 weeks in the field, doing market research, finding premises, seeking funds, identifying suppliers and refining their business plans; the school staff and independent consultants are available throughout to give advice.

The Small Business Course follows a similar pattern over a shorter period of time, usually six to ten weeks. The Government bears the full costs of both programmes, including an allowance to give the trainee financial support. The MSC hopes to sponsor 2,000 people on the New Enterprise Programme and the Small Business Course during the coming year. Short of a full business degree, it is hard to imagine a better preparation for a career as an independent entrepreneur.

Clive Cookson  
Technology Correspondent

# Small businesses are big business at the Midland.



Running an independent business can be quite nerve-racking without someone to talk to.

At the Midland we're great listeners, so drop in for a chat.

We can offer expert help.

And, in suitable cases, services which include Long Term Loans, equity finance and low-cost fixed-interest loan schemes using E.E.C. funds.

What's more, in the case of export finance, the Midland has a scheme for companies with an

export turnover of £500,000, or less, who don't wish to use normal ECGD insurance.

There is also our Independent Business Banking Unit that's designed to co-ordinate services offered to small businesses.

So, come and talk to us.

We've a good ear because we hope that one day your small business won't be quite so small.



**Midland**  
The Listening Bank

Midland Bank plc

## Teaching skills to the young

The old adage "there's nothing like experience" certainly applies to training for the running of small businesses. But with unemployment at record levels and the need to try and help school leavers to learn some skills and find a job, small firms have come into the mainstream of further education.

Research in the 1970s showed that about two thirds of small new business founders were craftsmen, and the emphasis in the last few years has changed towards the smaller firms.

The Conservative Political Centre in its recent publication *Moving Forward: Smaller businesses and the economy*, said that there is evidence that those who have worked in small businesses are 12 times more likely to establish their own small firms than those who have been employed in large companies.

Government and researchers have noted the West German training experience where more than 80 per cent of the apprenticeships offered are in the artisan sector with the result that there is double the number of small firms in the West German metal working industry as there are businesses of all sizes in Britain's manufacturing industries. The result is that the West Germans have twice as many craftsmen as Britain with a constant supply of entrepreneurs.

The Youth Training Scheme, which has developed from the Youth Opportunities Programme, should help to provide 16-year-olds with 12 months' work experience and instruction with the total costs rising to £4,000m in the next three years.

The Conservative Political Centre has also called for the establishment of an independent institute within the university system to monitor the development of the small

business sector, and a strengthening of the small firms division of the Department of Trade and Industry. On training the young, it suggests that a vocational course in the last year of schooling should be established with business represented on school governing bodies. Further, a management programme and financial training for small founders and owners should be set up and the polytechnics should increase their emphasis studies, management training and the development of industrial technology.

Another source of help for small firms who need particular help with marketing their product once work is under way is the Design Council, which runs a free advisory service to help improve the standard of product design. Rural-based trades and skills are also taught and training is available from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA) where thatching and forgework as well as more general engineering skills are on offer. But the increased use of new technology throughout industry will probably mean that in future the efforts of organizations like the London Enterprise Agency will be much more in demand because it can fall back on its members' own experience of newer working methods.

The LEA was formed by nine British companies - BP, Barclays Bank, BOC, GEC, IBM UK, ICF, Marks and Spencer, Midland Bank and Shell UK - with the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to help small firms and at the same time promote urban regeneration in the metropolitan area.

Only with the marriage of skills and expertise that similar groups could provide will the challenge of setting up a new industry receive the attention and seriousness it deserves.

Other help for training is available from business schools, regional management centres and regular conferences and seminars, held by voluntary bodies like the London Enterprise Agency. But these alone are insufficient to cater for all the needs of small firms and for the varying standards of skills needed by the new businesses. There have been calls for more retired businessmen to help the training programme and greater use of television and radio to promote what help is around. Recently the BBC and independent radio have made some inroads in this way.

One example of such assistance is the "Head Start in Business" campaign set up by the Industrial Society with Capital Radio, which has used money from the Prince of Wales's Jubilee Trust, of which he is president, to help young people in London set up and run their own businesses. The Abbey National Building Society also supported this scheme by offering premises above some of their branch offices.

The Abbey and the Industrial Society plan several more similar schemes and the idea is to link the young trainees with more experienced entrepreneurs so that they receive some training and practical help at the same time. Capital Radio's role is to announce the plans and monitor the progress of the participants.

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At present the main sources of help come from the Manpower Services Commission

RU



## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office  
200 Gray's Inn Road  
London WC1X 8EZ  
Telephone 01-837 1234

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.1 down 10.3  
 FT 100: 82.15 up 0.13  
 Bargains: 24.026  
 Datastream USM Leaders  
 Index: 98.45 down 0.19  
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
 index 8826.88 up 28.26  
 Hongkong: Hang Seng index  
 957.62 down 1.00  
 New York: Dow Jones Average  
 (latest) 1245.09 down 2.31

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
 Sterling \$1.5295 up 30 pts  
 Index 83.7 down 0.6  
 DM 3.88 down 0.0350  
 FF 11.5950 down 0.1100  
 Yen 363.25 down 2.85  
 Dollar  
 Index 124.2 down 0.9  
 DM 2.5205 down 305 pts  
 Gold  
 \$420.50 up \$6.75  
 NEW YORK LATEST  
 Gold \$420.50  
 Sterling \$1.5285

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
 Base rates 9 1/8  
 3 month interbank 9 1/8-9 3/4  
 Euro-currency rates:  
 3 month dollar 9 1/8-9 3/4  
 3 month DM 5 1/8-5 3/4  
 3 month FF 14 1/8-14 3/4  
 ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling  
 Export Finance Scheme IV  
 Average reference rate for  
 interest period May 4 to June  
 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

## PRICE CHANGES

Rennies 975 + 400p  
 Turner & Newall 45 + 9p  
 Global Nat Res 24.00 + 50p  
 Pentos 17p + 2p  
 Cornhill 140p + 15p  
 Benlox 28p + 3p  
 P & O 155p + 23p  
 Hambros Ord 105p - 5p  
 Atlantic Met 114p - 8p  
 E Jones 75p - 5p  
 Kwik Fit 45p - 5p

## TODAY

Interims: Arbutnot Sterling  
 Fund, Castlefield (Klang) Es-  
 tate, Granger, Arthur Lee,  
 Killinghall (Rubber) Development  
 Syndicate, Minet, Superdrug  
 Stores (1st qtr), Trusthouse  
 Forte, Whatlings. **Finals:**  
 Baker Perkins, Baraorota Tea,  
 Benzol Carbonising, Burnett &  
 Halesmere, Centrovindal  
 Estates, Crosby Woodfield,  
 Dominion & General, Electro-  
 components, Ferranti, Ham-  
 bros, Hergreaves, Petbow,  
 Redland. **Economic sta-**  
**tics:** New vehicle registra-  
 tion (May), UK banking  
 sector statistics (1st qtr),  
 money stock (1st qtr), financing  
 of the central government  
 borrowing requirement (1st

## NOTEBOOK

Racal shares crashed by 48p  
 yesterday to close at 511p.  
 Racal announced pretax profits  
 of £114m, for the year ending  
 March 31, against £102m the  
 previous year. Analysts are  
 concerned about problems  
 Racal has encountered with  
 important radio contracts with  
 OPEC's member countries.  
 City firms are vigorously selling  
 their services to South African  
 institutions in the expectation  
 that South African exchange  
 controls will be abolished.

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Mr. Martin Jacob, above, Kleinwort Benson's vice-chairman, is to succeed Sir Alexander Johnston as deputy chairman of both the Council for the Securities Industry and the Panel on takeovers and mergers in August. Mr. Jacob, who is 53, practised as a barrister before joining the merchant bank in 1968. He is chairman of the City Capital Markets Committee.

● **DOLLAR FALLS:** The dollar fell sharply in thin currency trading in the wake of lower American market interest rates and worries about the ballooning trade deficit. The switch-out of dollars into European currencies hit the pound, which touched a two-month low on its currency basket index at one stage, finally closing down 0.6 at 83.7 though it gained 30 points on the dollar at \$1.5295.

## WALL STREET

## Market loses its euphoria

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - The Dow Jones Industrial average was fractionally lower at 1,246 yesterday after being down five points earlier in the day.

Mr. Ralph Bloch, vice-president for investment strategy at Moseley Hallgarten Estabrook Weedon, said: "There are no major technical problems in sight at present but it just doesn't look as euphoric as it has recently."

"Investors have to follow the bond market very closely as the stock market anticipates a major decline in the basic money supply over the next few weeks. In any case, any uptick in interest rates will be minor and the market should be able to handle it."

Scrubber was up 2 at 56 3/8; Halliburton up 1 3/8 at 37 3/8; Atlantic Richfield up 5/8 at 49 3/4; Standard Oil of Indiana up 3/8 to 51 1/2; Getty up 5/8 at 71 7/8; Standard Oil of Ohio up 3/4 to 52 3/8; Occidental up 1/4 at 24 3/8; and Pennzoil up 5/8 at 40 3/4.

Data General was 60 1/2, up 2 1/8; General Electric 56 7/8, down 3/4; International Business Machines 123 5/8, up 1/2; Teletype 169 3/4, up 2 3/4; General Motors 73 7/8, up 7/8.

## Brengreen issue to raise £5m

By Jeremy Warner

Brengreen (Holdings) Year to 2.4.83  
 Pretax profit £1.89m (£862,000)  
 Statutory earnings 4,750 (£3,010)  
 Turnover £31.13m (£24.65m)  
 Net final dividend 0.55p making 1p (0.8p)  
 Share price 77.5p unchanged  
 Yield 1.9%

Brengreen Holdings, the office cleaning group, will raise £5m from shareholders to fund new business arising out of the privatization of hospital ancillary services and local authority refuse collection and street cleaning.

The company said yesterday it believed that with the Conservatives re-elected, £500m of hospital ancillary service work would eventually be put out to tender.

Mr. David Evans, chairman, said: "We think it is likely that up to 200 hospitals will put ancillary work out to tender in the next nine months. According to our intelligence about 30 hospitals will do so in September."

"We can save the health service around 30 per cent of the current cost of its ancillary services and we are in a prime position to capture such contracts."

The company also believes that it is in a good position to take advantage of further privatization by local authorities of refuse collection and street cleaning. It already has eight of the 18 contracts of this type and is about to win another worth £400,000 a year from the Vale of Whitehorse in Oxfordshire. Brengreen also has hopes of winning two other local authority contracts up for tender in the near future.

Justifying the cash call on shareholders, which was announced yesterday together with results which show pretax profits doubled to £1.89m in the year to April 2, Mr. Evans said that if the company did reap the benefit of privatization in hospital, college and school services, it would require funds.

The money is being raised by a rights issue of one new share at 63p for every four shares held. According to Mr. Evans, when the date for announcing the rights issue was about six weeks ago, he was confident that the Conservatives would be then have won a General Election even though no election had at that time been called.

£75m issue, page 23

## The Queen's Speech: privatization plans outlined

## 13 Royal Ordnance factories added to state sell-off list

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Government progress towards privatization of the nationalized industries - one of the cornerstones of its policy of cutting back public expenditure - is to be concentrated in the new Parliamentary session on telecommunications, the oil assets of British Gas and arms manufacture.

Hiving off 51 per cent of British Telecom is expected to raise a gross figure of between £3bn and £5bn and be by far the largest privatization project. The British Gas sales could add a further £700m to the Government's coffers.

Surprisingly, The Queen's Speech referred to only one other privatization proposal, the Royal Ordnance Factories and made no mention of the other, potentially controversial sales Mrs Thatcher is keen to see concluded in the next few years - Rolls-Royce, British Airways, and substantial parts of British Steel, British Shipbuilders and B.L., as well as many of Britain's airports and the National Bus Company.

The Ordnance factories, of which there are 13 scattered around the country, have been consistently profitable since being taken under the umbrella of the Government Trading Funds Act 1973.

Last year they made a profit after interest of £68m from total sales of £448m and should, with their growing export potential, arouse considerable interest in the City.

The Ordnance factories recent profits show a marked rise since 1980-81, when earnings were depressed to £1m following the Iranian revolution and its impact on British arms exports.

Since the formation of the Government Training Fund, Ordnance exports have accounted for about half of total turnover, falling to about one third in 1980-81 but recovering to 43 per cent last year with the Middle East, Europe and North America the main markets.

The sale of the Royal Ordnance Factories, which employ a total of 18,588 workers making ammunition, tanks, guns and other advanced weapons, is to be covered, by enabling legislation in the new session, it was the subject of a consultative document sent to the trade unions last October and has since been roundly attacked by the Council of Civil Service Unions.

The Government now plans for the Ordnance factories to cease trading under the Funds Act and to operate under the Companies Act, with the eventual intention to involve private capital, either through direct sale, joint ventures or flotation of shares.

In the three years to 1986, the Government is expected to reap £3,000m from the sale of assets, including a first tranche of money from the BT sale, a crucial figure in the calculation of public spending totals. And following the uproar that surrounded the sales of Amer-sham International and Britoil, ministers will be keen to ensure that future disposal provide the best possible return for the state.

The Conservatives' privatization programme has so far resulted in the transfer to private ownership of Cable and Wireless, Associated British Ports, British Aerospace, Britoil, British Rail Hotels, Amer-sham, International Aeradio and the National Freight Corporation.

Sales in the last financial year totalled £503m of which the Britoil sale accounted for £334m.

will be that of British Gas's 50 per cent interest in the Wyth Farm offshore oil field in Dorset, first announced by the Government nearly two years ago. Negotiations to sell the interest to a consortium of five small British oil companies, led by Tricentrol, are well under way, and are expected to be completed shortly.

The field is eventually expected to raise around £200m, although payments will be spread over a number of years. The sale of the field's level of production, British Gas has consistently argued that its share of the field, which it discovered in 1973, is worth

£450m to £500m, and that the sale is, therefore, being completed at a "knockdown" price.

The corporation also has a stake in six North Sea oil fields, which are expected to raise between £350m and £500m. No decisions about the form or timing of these sales have been taken, but Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, is expected to aim for completion before the end of this year.

A bill to exempt new North Sea oil discoveries from the payment of 12.5 per cent Crown royalty will be introduced as soon as possible, probably today.

The first sale to be completed will be that of British Gas's 50 per cent interest in the Wyth Farm offshore oil field in Dorset, first announced by the Government nearly two years ago. Negotiations to sell the interest to a consortium of five small British oil companies, led by Tricentrol, are well under way, and are expected to be completed shortly.

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## British Gas sales expected this year

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The sale of oil assets owned by the British Gas Corporation is expected to raise more than £200m. This will account for significantly more than half the £750m which the Treasury is provisionally expecting to raise from privatization in the current financial year.

Preparations for the disposals, which have been vigorously opposed from the outset by the corporation under Sir Denis Rooke, its chairman, were well under way before the election. The Queen's Speech confirmed that the sell-off will be completed in the coming months.

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## Fraser out to unmask key voters

By Philip Robinson

The House of Fraser stores group is sending out daily demands to unmask mystery shareholders.

In the past week three owners of 3.7 million Fraser shares in total have emerged from the shadows to the share register. A fourth came to light yesterday as West German-based Joern M. Kreck, whose 650,000 share purchase was first brought through Dunlawd Nominees Ltd.

The rapid change of share ownership recently coming through to Fraser is being seen as a vital factor in the latest battle with its major shareholder, Lomho.

The international trading conglomerate headed by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland is pushing hard for a demerger of Harrods, the store group's flagship.

Shareholders vote on whether to approve the deal at a special meeting on June 30, the same day as the annual meeting in Glasgow.

Mr George Willoughby, Fraser's finance director, said: "It may not necessarily be the case that the sellers voted in support of the board last time."

Support for the directors is coming in just as well as on previous occasions. We do not see any change in our support," he added. Fraser shareholders received another mail shot from the board yesterday, disclosing improved trading.

Professor Roland Smith, Fraser chairman, says sales for the normally dull four months to the end of May have shown a healthy increase and improved profitability has been achieved. In the past six weeks sales have advanced 16 per cent, above the same period last year.

## Ellerman brewers may be hived off

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

It is increasingly likely that the troubled Ellerman lines will sell off separately its two brewing subsidiaries - Hartlepool-based J. W. Cameron and East Anglia's Tollymore & Cobbold Breweries.

Until now Ellerman had been refusing to consider separate offers for the brewery interests. This has appeared the best chance of ensuring the sale of the ailing shipping interests.

But talks are now going on with several parties with shipping interests who may be prepared to buy Ellerman's shipping arm only. Ellerman recently made clear that a separate sale of the shipping division could not now be ruled out.

That would immediately open the prospect of a separate sale of the breweries.

This could start a scramble for the two involving not only some of the big six regional

brewers but also Arthur Guinness and Sons.

Guinness has been undergoing a big shake up over the past 18 months under Mr Ernest Saunders, the new chairman, with 15 subsidiaries sold off in the past year. With stout sales historically on a downward trend Guinness may well see a move into mainstream beer products as a fruitful strategy to follow.

Because Guinness, except for its involvement in Harp Lager, is confined to one section of the beer trade it could stand a better chance than the other big brewers of escaping a monopoly reference if it made a bid for the Ellerman interests.

The Ellerman breweries, with Cameron twice the size of Tolly Cobbold, are the jewels in the group's crown, although a strike badly hit Cameron profits last time. Tolly, on the other hand, raised its profits contribution from £1m to £1.4m.

ABM's first effort for the group was its "Wonder of Woolworth" campaign. Last year's campaign extolled "The change at Woolworth, you'll love the change."

ABM's latest campaign has been "Everybody's everyday store".

Announcing the termination of ABM's contract with six month's notice, thus allowing for the coming Christmas campaign, Mr David Collier, Woolworth director in charge of advertising, said: "Our advertising has been under review for some time and we feel that after

such a long association with one agency, we should make a change."

Woolworth was at pains to point out that ABM was regarded as a highly dedicated and professional agency and that Woolworth had no complaints at all about the way ABM had handled the company's account.

ABM said it left the B & Q account, acquired last year, because it was becoming unprofitable. ABM also claimed B & Q had been seeking discounts below the 15 per cent standard agency commission.

## Change at Woolworth - a new adman

By Our Commercial Editor

F W Woolworth, the store chain which is one of Britain's biggest advertisers, has dropped Allen, Brady & Marsh as its advertising agency. Woolworth's advertising spending this year is £8m after a £10m expenditure last year.

ABM has had the Woolworth account for eight years in the period before the takeover of Woolworth by the group headed by Mr John Beckett.

The loss of the account is a blow to ABM, sixth largest advertising agency in Britain last year when its billings were £65.1m. The Woolworth account last year amounted to nearly a sixth

of ABM's billings.

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This advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

U.S. \$35,000,000

Southwest Airlines Eurofinance N.V.  
(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)

6 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1998

Convertible into Common Stock of and guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by

Southwest Airlines Co.  
(Incorporated in Texas)

The following have agreed to subscribe or procure subscribers for the Debentures:

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)

Amro International Limited

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Kidder, Peabody International

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb

Lloyds Bank International

Merrill Lynch International &amp; Co.

Swiss Bank Corporation International

The Debentures, issued at 100 per cent, have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange, subject only to the issue of the temporary Global Debenture. Interest is payable annually in arrears on 1st July, the first payment being made on 1st July, 1984. The Debentures are convertible into shares of Common Stock of Southwest Airlines Co. at a conversion price of U.S. \$47 1/2 per share.

Full particulars of the Debentures, Southwest Airlines Eurofinance N.V. and Southwest Airlines Co. are available in the Extel Statistical Service and may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including 6th July, 1983 from the brokers to the issue:

Cazenove & Co.,  
12 Tokenhouse Yard,  
London EC2R 7AN

23rd June, 1983







## Lloyd's insurance brokers cash in on political risks

By Andrew Cornelius

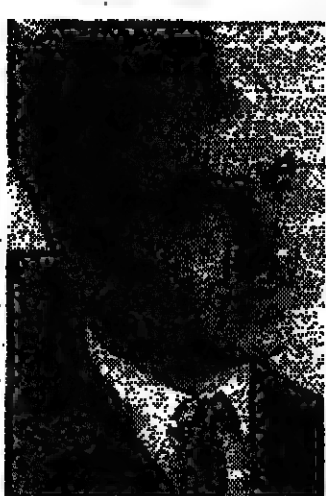
International tension brought about by crises such as the Falklands, Afghanistan and Middle East conflicts has led to booming demand for insurance against political risks within the Lloyd's of London insurance market.

Hogg Robinson, Willis Faber, Selwicks Group and Adams Brothers are among Lloyd's brokers who are cashing in on a boom which has seen a 400 per cent increase in business over the past two years. The demand stems from increasing concern by companies dealing in sensitive parts of the world about the risks posed by the confiscation of assets by foreign governments, the cancellation of deals and also more subtle frustration of contracts.

Mr Allan Osofsky, managing director of Investment Insurance International (Managers), a specialist subsidiary of Hogg Robinson set up to deal in political risk business, says that companies weakened by the recession have been particularly nervous about doing business in tricky foreign markets.

1. International pioneered the new-style insurance in the early 1970s. The company's contribution to invisible earnings and balance of payments was recognized yesterday with the presentation of a Queen's Award for Export at a ceremony in the City. During three years of bumper trading from 1980 to the end of 1982 which brought the company to the award, its income from direct and non-oil business grew from £10m a year to £70m. This year the company which still claims 50 per cent of the market is hoping to win £100m of business.

Mr Osofsky says that business has taken off after a succession of international incidents which have caused heavy losses to companies with export contracts or subsidiaries in foreign countries. The overthrow of the Shah of Iran, the invasion of Afghanistan, the Falklands crisis and the debt problems of Poland, Mexico and Brazil have all contributed to the upsurge. Lloyd's brokers have also been helped by the increasingly tough line adopted by the national export credit guarantee agencies - ECGD equivalent - on insuring risks in these areas.



The Shah: his overthrow brought business risks

British companies, for instance, are finding it increasingly difficult to insure overseas contracts with the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

They can now turn to Lloyd's brokers for protection. It could cost them up to 12 per cent of the risk insured, though the charge on low risk countries may be only 0.125 per cent.

The biggest users of the market are multinational companies dealing in a variety of international markets. Apart from the classic cases of missed payments by countries like Poland, Mexico and Brazil, 1. International's experts are finding an increasingly more subtle approach by governments which are unwilling to pay. "Many governments are conscious that they will end up with a poor reputation if they just refuse to pay", Mr Osofsky says.

To get round this, governments use more subtle tactics. One common ploy is for a government to impose import embargoes on goods vital for a company's manufacturing.

Another tactic against which companies are able to insure is the withdrawal of residential certificates for personnel vital to the operation of a foreign subsidiary.

The sums insured range from £500,000 to £50m, depending on the risk. But Mr Osofsky warns that even Lloyd's brokers find it impossible to insure any client against certain countries which are on Lloyd's own blacklist.

## Allied Lyons in £75m bond issue

By Jeremy Warner

Allied Lyons, the brewing and foods group, yesterday became the latest big company to tap the recently revived market in corporate loan stock. It is planning to issue £75m of debenture stock 2009. Only £25 of each £100 of stock will be payable on subscription. The rest will be called by November.

The stock is being offered on exactly the same coupon terms as the £30m issue by another brewer, Watney Mann, less than a month ago. The gross redemption yield will be at a margin of 1.25 per cent above the gross redemption yield of 13.5 per cent on Treasury stock 2004/08.

One stockbroker analyst said: "It is exactly the sort of issue the institutions are looking for. Provided gilts remain

steady, I would expect to see a steady stream of similar issues from industrial companies over the months ahead". BOC began the revival in the debenture market just under a year ago with a £100m issue. It was the first of its kind in more than a decade. The corporate bond market had effectively been killed by high interest rates.

Allied Lyons said yesterday it was its established policy to strengthen capital structure by lengthening the maturity of borrowings and in particular by fixing the interest rates on a significant proportion of debt over a long period.

The issue, being placed by stockbrokers Cazenove, has been underwritten by merchant bankers Baring Brothers. The stock will rank alongside existing debentures which are

secured by first floating charges on the assets of the group and a number of its subsidiaries.

The Government has deliberately avoided funding at the long end of the market over the last two to three years in order to encourage companies to issue long-dated debt. Since the revival in the market, there have been several loan issues from banks and property companies, but only three from industrial companies.

The £75m issue brings to £722m the amount raised in the United Kingdom corporate bond market since BOC's fund-raising exercise. The hope is that the market in new issues will from now on be concentrated among industrial companies. However, some of these will have to offer more than 1.5 per cent over a comparable gilt in order to tap the market.

## US banks top the table

Rank	Bank	Profit margins \$m	Rank	Bank	Capital & reserves \$m	Rank	Bank	Assets \$m
1	Citicorp	1,286	1	Citicorp	4.8	1	Citicorp, New York	121
2	Bank of America	1,286	2	Bank of America	4.7	2	Bank of America	115
3	Barclays Bank	737	3	Credit Agricole	4.6	3	Bank of America	110
4	Paribas Bank	737	4	Bank of America	4.6	4	Bank of America	98
5	National Westminster	709	5	Bank of America	4.6	5	Bank of America	97
6	J.P. Morgan	677	6	National Westminster	4.1	6	Bank of America	95
7	Deutsche Bank	556	7	Chase Manhattan Corp	3.3	7	Bank of America	88
8	Royal Bank of Canada	539	8	Union Bank	3.2	8	Bank of America	81
9	Bank of America	514	9	Deutsche Bank	2.7	9	Bank of America	81
10	Lloyds Bank	510	10	Deutsche Bank	2.7	10	Bank of America	81
11	Bank of America	490	11	J.P. Morgan	2.7	11	Bank of America	81
12	Bank of America	477	12	Swiss Bank Corp	2.5	12	Bank of America	81
13	Bank of America	461	13	Midland Bank	2.5	13	Bank of America	81
14	Manufacturers Hanover	445	14	Fuji Bank	2.5	14	Bank of America	81
15	Industrie Bank	442	15	Deutsche Bank	2.5	15	Bank of America	81
16	Bank of America	405	16	Manufacturers Hanover	2.5	16	Bank of America	81
17	Chemical Bank	392	17	Hongkong & Shanghai	2.4	17	Bank of America	81
18	Standard Chartered	391	18	Credit Suisse	2.4	18	Bank of America	81
19	Chase Manhattan Corp	385	19	Sumitomo Bank	2.4	19	Bank of America	81
20	Credit Lyonnais	383	20	Mitsubishi Bank	2.4	20	Bank of America	81
21	Westpac Banking Corp	381	21	Royal Bank of Canada	2.3	21	Bank of America	81
22	Bank of America	371	22	Bank of America	2.2	22	Bank of America	81
23	Mitsubishi Bank	361	23	Bank of America	2.1	23	Bank of America	81
24	Bank of America	354	24	Bank of America	2.1	24	Bank of America	81
25	Security Pacific Corp	351	25	Bank of America	2.0	25	Bank of America	81

The strong dollar has helped American banks to become even more prominent in the league table of the world's top 25 banks, compiled by the specialist magazine *The Banker*. The full list of the top 500 banks appears in the June issue.

Citicorp, parent of the New York-based Citibank, has regained top spot from California's Bank of America. Japanese banks grew strongly enough for Fuji to replace Deutsche Bank in the top ten, though the strong dollar

reduced their impact. Britain's top four banks feature more prominently in the rankings by profits and shareholders' funds, due to the traditionally greater balance sheet strength and higher banking profits in Britain.

## W German recovery 'gaining momentum'

Frankfurt (Reuters) - The economic recovery which began in West Germany last year is gathering momentum according to figures published yesterday by the Bundesbank, the country's central bank.

The country's Gross National Product was up 0.5 per cent in the first three months of this year compared with the first quarter of 1982, after adjustment for seasonal factors and a different number of working days.

GNP, which measures all the goods and services produced, had fallen 0.5 per cent during the 1982 fourth quarter and 1 per cent in the third quarter.

"Since the beginning of the year, the forces propelling the economy upwards have gained the upper hand," the Bundesbank said in its monthly report for June.

Economic data suggested the higher levels of production had continued since the first quarter, it said. While unemployment remained high, the falling number of workers on short-time pointed to an improvement in the labour market. The winter months saw record post-war unemployment of 2.5 million or 10.3 per cent in West Germany, and last month 2.1 million workers were still without a job, a jobless rate of 8.8 per cent.

The Bundesbank also said West Germany looked set for a surplus on its current account balance of payments this year of 13-14bn marks (£3,200m-£3,480m), well up on 1982's 8.1bn marks.

In the previous three years West Germany ran large current account deficits, as high prices for imported oil offset its traditionally strong exports.

The Bundesbank said exports this year were unlikely to grow very much, and the current economic recovery was being led by rising demand at home. The principal driving force was construction of new housing, helped by special government interest rate subsidies.

Consumers saved less and spent more on such things as cars, electronic appliances and furniture.

## WALL STREET

### Texas trading inquiry

Dallas (AP-Dow Jones) - The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is looking into trading of Texas Instruments options in Lubbock, Texas, just before the company said it expected a second quarter loss of as much as \$100m (£65m).

A SEC spokesman in Washington declined to confirm or deny the commission is investigating the matter. However, two brokerage houses in Lubbock, where Texas Instruments' consumer products group is based, said the agency questioned them about customer purchases of options to sell Texas Instruments stock during the two days before the

company's announcement on June 10.

A Texas Instruments spokesman said the company began its own inquiry into the possibility of insider trading before the announcement, but that the inquiry has not been completed. Meanwhile, there are unfounded reports that Texas Instruments is preparing to cut its price on its lowest terminal, the 99/4A, to as low as \$50 a unit, from around \$100.

Speculation about a price cut presents problems for Texas Instruments because it might damage current sales of the 99/4A as consumers wait for a better price.

	June 22	June 21	June 20	June 19	June 18	June 17	June 16	June 15	June 14	June 13	June 12	June 11	June 10	June 9	June 8	June 7	June 6	June 5	June 4	June 3	June 2	June 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	April 30	April 29	April 28	April 27	April 26	April 25	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 21	April 20	April 19	April 18	April 17	April 16	April 15	April 14	April 13	April 12	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6	April 5	April 4	April 3	April 2	April 1	March 31	March 30	March 29	March 28	March 27	March 26	March 25	March 24	March 23	March 22	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	March 16	March 15	March 14	March 13	March 12	March 11	March 10	March 9	March 8	March 7	March 6	March 5	March 4	March 3	March 2	March 1	February 29	February 28	February 27	February 26	February 25	February 24	February 23	February 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*Journal of Management Education*

the the Unlisted Securities  
market.  
also suspended yesterday  
shares in VW, the sheet  
metal worker and supplier of  
space and electronic equip-  
ment. The price was frozen at  
after the company an-  
nounced it had been in talks  
with a private technology  
company which could  
lead to a bid. At this level the

W joined the USM in December, 1981, when broker van Goyt placed the 5.5 million shares, amounting to 51 per cent of the, while Stillbury, a privately owned company, and Fisher of the USM Investor clubs for another 25 per cent.

Meanwhile, shares of Ennia and Ennia Finance, the financial group, were sold at FL 1.35 (31p) following the restoration of the Exchange Word is that is considering plans to merge with AGO, Holland's largest insurance group. If the merger takes place, the combined value of the new group would be in excess of FL 10m (£1,600m).

[illegible][illegible]

Lockhart PCT	135	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lockhart Corp Int	135	8.0	6.7	23.3
Lock Mar	32	3	0	0
Lowrey Watson	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lucas	132	11	9.6	33.3
Luttrell	123	7	9.8	9.8
Luttrellingham	122	6	9.8	9.8
Macleale Pct	326	+2	6.7	2.1
Macleale	278	0	0	0
Magnus Corp	8	4	5.3	10.0
Magnus Corp	265	2	5.3	10.0
Magnus & Sons	265	11	5.3	10.0
Mamey J	140	3	4.3	8.3
Mann Hughes	512	+2	4.3	8.3
Mead S W	16	22.0	4.3	8.3
Mead & Eliza	26	8.59	24	38.2
Merritt & Co	78	12.9	4.3	75.7
Merritt & Co	78	2.5	5.0	10.0

L TRUSTS				
Lytle & Son	573	-2	21.6	5.7
Lytle Trust	573	0	0	27.5
Macaulay	54	0	0	0
Macaulay	794	+3	6.7	13.4
Mail Mail	633	+3	44.3	0

[illegible]

City & Law	673	28.4	9.0	..
Accident	406	24.3	6.0	..
Life	360	21.1	6.0	..
Life C E	351	19.1	6.4	6.7
Life SA	351	19.1	6.4	12.1
Life SA R	438	20.1	6.1	..
Life SA RL	230	19.4	3.1	..
Old law	181	17.6	4.7	12.3
C & Maclean	229	16.2	4.4	12.3
Hedges	326	20.3	6.3	..
Security	628	32.0	6.3	..
Mutual	363	19.5	2.9	..
Rock	458	21.7	5.4	22.0
Barnes	111	7.4	1.1	10.3
W P Wain	351	20.4	8.1	10.3
Life	520	20.2	6.7	..
Life	520	19.2	3.7	..
Life Indemnity	181	18.1	3.3	..
Life Faber	448	22.0	4.6	..

**TRUSTS**

[illegible]

Yon Cons	212	+	3.0	3.6
Yon Treas	212	+	3.0	3.6
Yon Japan	208	+	7.9	1.9
Amr Ass	216	+	1.0	0.6
Bumh Inv	97	+	1.3	0.4
	97	-	3.2	3.2
	206	+	3.3	1.8
Yon & Gen	173	+	8.6	5.0
Yon Lat	122	+	9.0	8.9
Yon Union Gen	246	+	9.0	3.7
Yon Amr	212	+	9.0	3.7
Yon Far East	212	+	2.1	1.0
Yon Japan	334	+	9.3	3.0
Yon	334	+	9.3	3.0
Yon Merc	29	+	2.0	4.3
Yon O'neal	223	+	3.0	4.3
Yon Univ	201	+	9.6	4.8
Yon & Consl	201	+	9.6	4.8
Yon Japan Inv	596	+	11.8	1.4
Yon Funds Ord	426	+	11.8	2.9
Yon & Law	132	+	8.2	2.1
Yon Georgia	102	+	4.4	4.3
Yon Texas	201	+	1.9	0.8
Yon	201	+	3.3	0.8

John Hise	290		5.7	2.9
Hyatt	210	+	5.7	2.9
St. Inv.	144	+	10.0	5.6
St. in Suc	360	+	7.4	2.1
Cap. Trst	385	+	10.0	2.5
Assets	342	+	6.1	0.5
Trust Inv.	210			
Dan. Co.	185	+	6.4	2.3
March Sec	78	+	2.0	2.7
Trust Invest	274	+	7.3	1.5
Trust Ord	732	+	5.4	7.5
Trust Trust	85	+	5.8	5.9
Trade Trust	85	+	5.8	5.9
Sec. Inv.	68	+	5.2	7.2
Sec. Inv.	68	+		
Sec. Clyde	60	+	2.0	2.9
Sec. Clyde	60	+		
Sec. Clyde	224	+	4.3b	1.9

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### on the the Unlisted Securities Market

Also suspended yesterday were shares in VW, the sheet metal worker and supplier of

aerospace and electronic equipment. The price was frozen at

After the price was set, after the company announced it had been in talks with a private technology company, which could lead to a bid. At this level the price is valued at \$3.8m.

W joined the USM in November, 1981, when brokerers Govett placed the 5.5 million shares, amounting to 51 per cent of the company, while Stillbury, a privately owned company, and Fisher, of the USM Investor Clubs for another 25 per cent.

Meanwhile, shares of Ennia and Ennia Finance, the financial group, were re-

... at FL 1.35 (31p) following the restoration of listings on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Word is the group is considering plans to merge with AGO, Holland's largest insurance group. If the merger takes place, the combined value of the new group would be in excess of FL 10m (£1,600m).

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence %	Yld %	P/E
Long & Fisher	38		2.4	6.3	
Night Serv	199	-2	8.3	3.7	9.4
Pacific S'man	32		e		
ter Elec	54		2.5	4.8	
Pacific 'A'	121½	-1½			
OK	17¾	½	9.2	6.5	28.1
Quinn			18.2	2.8	

CL Group	18				18.
Telecom Synd	55	4-5			55.
Libra BDR	429	4-5	17.5	0.2	24.
Libra PLC	226	4-5			226.
Marine PLC	44		15.7	0.2	15.7.
Marine PLC	324		20.9	0.2	20.9.
Weywood	570	4-5	27.9	4.9	11.
Weywood	78		2.6	3.3	12.
Weywood	78		2.6	3.3	12.
Weywood	218	4-10	7.1	3.3	23.
Weywood	140	0-2	5.0	2.5	11.
Weywood	350		14.0	0.2	14.0.
Weywood	354	4-13	20.9	3.8	18.
Weywood	130		7.1	6.0	8.
Weywood	263	1-5	14.3	5.0	12.
Weywood	14				14.

Chemist	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307
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Category	Value	Change	Value	Change
PLC	261	..	7.1	2.3
CO Int	87	..	30.2	..
Digitate	106	..	8.3	8.9
diver	775	-2	41.2	3.3
Do NV	229	+4	159	5.5
iltech	218	-2	5.7	2.8
Biscuit	150	+2	6.3	6.5
and News	266	..	17.1	6.4
Scienc	486	-8	6.4	1.3
for	116	..	5.0	4.3
reengr	365	..	28.3	7.6
Rfctrs	122	-1	11.4	0.4
skwags	549	+14	..	..
aper	243	..	7.1	2.9
adkin	88	..	0.7	0.8
agon ind	310	..	8.8	7.8

[illegible]

Microfilm	73	7.7	5.6	7.1
Highingham	73	7.7	9.8	8.5
Walsdale Pitt	320	6.7	2.1	23.3
Walsdale	218			
Walsdale Grp	83	4.4	5.3	10.0
Walsdale J	285	4.3	9.3	
Walsdale & Sons	158	11.4	7.9	8.2
Walsdale	140	4.3	3.7	8.2
Walsdale Hughes	512	22.0	4.3	10.0
Walsdale S. W.	16			
Walsdale Holdings	240	8.5	3.0	38.2
Walsdale & Co	303	12.9	4.3	25.7
Walsdale	172	3.9	5.0	10.2

Company	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404</
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Union Fin	28	..	1.4	5.1	5.0
tion R.P.	260	..	16.6	8.0	7.8
Central Hse	85	+90	32.1	2.5	11.8
tion	376	+35	15.6	5.0	13.5
St Bros	61	F +	4.36	5.4	5.4
Gall O'neal	273	..	25.0	1.1	..
tion Fin	53	..	3.3	6.3	65.8
tion Cattle	138	..	3.6	2.6	11.7

St Alex	2154 <sup>a</sup>	+4	64.9	3.3	..
tion 11% Cav	538	..	722	12.4	..
Gea Corp	214 <sup>a</sup>	+4	51.5	3.6	6.1
Union	462	..	26.5	6.4	..
Union	164	-8	18.9	10.2	..

City & Lew	613	24.3	6.9	..
Accident	402	24.3	6.9	..
	426	27.9	6.9	..
Urban Life	390	19.1	4.9	..
Ch C. E.	331	21.1	6.4	9.0
G. Robinson	107	8.6	8.6	12.1
Life & Gen	438	22.1	5.1	..
Life SA HL	430	104	3.4	..
Ch & Man	380	..	..	..
Und Lov	181	15.1	6.7	7.7
Sh & McLean	239	126	4.4	12.3
Ed Hedges	125	6.5	5.2	..
ri	626	39.3	6.3	..
Gen	508	25.0	8.2	..
Genial	414	21.4	5.2	..
ape	393	10.5	2.5	..

Swick	226	..	10.0	4.4	12.9
House	111	..	7.0	7.1	10.1
Part W son	353	..	20.4	8.1	9.3
Alliance	219%	..	68.6	5.7	..
Life	540	..	18.1	3.7	..
to indom'ty	26	..	4.5	4.5	..
is Faber	320	..	25.0	4.6	..
<b>NT TRUSTS</b>					
ance Inv	128	-2	4.5	3.7	..
ance Trust	494	+2	16.8	3.7	..
r Trust Ord	93	..	3.4	3.6	..
Amper Secs	195	+4	7.3	3.7	..
0 Int Inv	52%	..	4.4	14.4	..
Ass	325	+5	2.6	3.5	..
Ass	163	..	2.6	3.5	..

Foreign Inv	300	9.9	3.3
Ints Ball	157	1.6	1.1
Intfc Assets	101	0.4	0.4
Ints Inv	134	5.7	0.6
Mer & Eturn	113	4.3	3.8
Mar Trst	65	3.9	0.1
Am & Geo	77	3.7	4.9
Assets Trst	158	5.9	4.4
Emp Sec	194	1.3	6.9
Invnt	258	15.3	6.9
Options	376	11.2	6.9
Inter	158	8.1	3.4
Intnl "Dtd"	114	3.2	3.9
Trst Trst	134	5.3	4.5
& Ind	490	18.6	4.5
Cent Japan	545	2.1	0.4
& Inv	370	-	-

Yat Tat Inc	345	+2	31.6	9.9
Cap	402			
& Gen	483	+6	17.1	2.8
Union Cons	482		12.9	5.8
Premier	464		15.8	5.8
Union Japan	298		7.9	3.9
Amer Ass	216	+4	1.2	0.6
Burgh Inv	97	+3	3.0	3.1
n	83	-1	5.3	6.2
& Gen	378		3.3	1.9
& Int	303	-3	8.6	5.0
& N York	378		3.7	1.8
Inv	122		9.0	9.9
Union Gen	345	+3	3.0	3.7
Amir Amer	386		6.1	1.6
Ang Far East	212	+5	2.1	1.0

ing Japan	334	77	9.3	3.0
ing	335	76		
ing Mure	59		3.9	4.3
ing News	333		10.6	4.3
ing	261		9.6	
ing & Cons	52		3.2	1.5
ing	99	-1	7.3	1.4
ing 'Ord'	408	-4	11.8	2.9
ing	985			
ing	465			
ing & Tux	128	-6	5.2	4.1
ing	102		4.4	4.3
ing	251	-1	11.9	0.6
ing	356		5.7	4.9
ing	200		5.7	4.9
ing	110	-2	4.7	4.3
ing	184	-2	10.7	5.5

in Suc	350	+8	7.4	2.1
Cap Trst	281		-4.2b	2.5
in Assets	342	+12	6.1	0.3
View Inv	210		6.1	2.9
Deb Corp	127	+4	6.4b	5.3
March Sec	78		2.0	2.7
Dfs	54			
Pru Invest	174	+43	7.3	4.5
Trust Ord	792	+1	8.4	7.3
Chants Trust	73		5.3	4.5
Wide Trust	85		5.8	5.0
ay Cal	73	+1	5.2	7.2
ay	68			
ay Clyde	70	+1	2.0	2.8
ay	64			
ay Glend	224	+8	4.3b	1.9

100

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120	IR Trans	182	vd	8.3	4.5	..
121	IR Trans	182	vd	8.3	4.5	..
127	ThruTrans Comp	148	vd	8.3	6.3	..
128	Trans Oceanic	158	vd	8.3	6.6	..
61	Trubine Inv	178	vd	8.3	6.6	..
71	Trubine Inv	184	vd	10.5	14.9	..
102	Do Cas	172	vd	8.3	5.4	..
106	Utd States Deb	172	vd	8.3	5.4	..
59	Do Cas	38	vd	1.3	3.3	..
36	Westpool Inv	54	vd	1.7	5.7	..
64	Whelan Inv	110	vd	3.2	2.9	..
125	Young Co Inv	238	vd	8.6	4.1	..

### ISSUING

285*	Brit & Com	853	a -d	19.7	2.7	20.2
286*	British Govt	853	a -d	19.7	2.7	20.2
287*	Brit & Com	853	a -d	19.7	2.7	20.2

104	Chatter	Cons	263	0	15.7	5.6	..
105	Cons Gold Fields	Cons	267	+30	28.0	6.2	..
106	De Beers "DfB"	570	0	22.0	3.5	..	
	De Beers Ltd	570	+4	18.7	3.2	..	
	De Beers Ltd	570	0	18.7	3.2	..	
	Durban Road	524	0	..	..	..	
37	East Rand	352	-22	..	..	..	
	East Rand	352	0	..	..	..	
58	Gold Fields	1174	0	4.0	3.1	..	
59	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	0	4.0	3.1	..	
60	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
61	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
62	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
63	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
64	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
65	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
66	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
67	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
68	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
69	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
70	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
71	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
72	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
73	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
74	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
75	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
76	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
77	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
78	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
79	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
80	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
81	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
82	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
83	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
84	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
85	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
86	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
87	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
88	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
89	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
90	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
91	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
92	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
93	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
94	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
95	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
96	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
97	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
98	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
99	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	
100	Gold Fields S.A.	1174	-3	3.7	2.3	..	

96	Pedro Hernandez	+70			
104	Paulo Hernandez	-8	200	8.1	-
105	Prez Freys	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	388	8.0
125	Rand Mine Prop 700	+25	20.25	2.9	-
135	Randstone	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	631	6.5
136	Renee	122	-		
138	Rio Tinto Zinc	557	-	34.5	4.4
414	Rumitburg	680	-	21.9	4.3
144	Sr Helms	220	-	309	10.7
145	Schmidt	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	360	10.7
85	SA Land	541	-	45.3	4.3
100	Sanjay	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7.5	4.6
104	Santa Fe Best	120	-	19	3.6
109	Tanjong Tin	108	-		
144	Transval Cons	437	-	153	4.1
145	MUC Invest	114	+	75.3	4.4
146	Union	114	+	75.3	4.4

156	B.P. Bottles	368		18.3	5.9	11.7
157	B.P.	428		26.9	8.9	17.2
158	B.P. Cans	438		27.9	9.0	18.0
159	Burnham Oil	175		12.5	7.5	9.9
160	Calumet Cans	228		3.9	1.7	5.2
161	Century Oil	438		26.9	8.9	17.2
162	Charcoal	175		12.5	7.5	9.9
163	Charterline Pet	133		1.1	0.6	27.2
164	CFP Petroleum	300		30.0	13.5	9.9
75	Collier K	30				
165	Global Air Res	15				
166	Coal Petroleum	84				45.4
167	Imco Coal Gas	222		12.1	5.9	11.4
168	KCA Int	38				
169	Lehigh	438		26.9	8.9	17.2
170	Lo Ops	840		18.70	2.5	1.3

71	72	British Land	57	0.7b	0.154
91	92	Britton Estate	113	2.7	5.188
93	94	Cap & Centonics	358	5.6	3.208
95	96	Chambers	11	1.2	0.011
97	98	Control Sees	414	4.5	10.611
99	100	Country & New T	66	1.4	3.964
101	102	Dalziel	11	0.1	0.001
103	104	Empire-Type	81	6.0	7.4 6.3
105	106	Estates & Gen	74	2.7	2.1
107	108	Seas of Leeds	66	3.6	5.121
109	110	Gt Fortham	186	2.6	5.958
111	112	Greystock	123	1.4	1.742
113	114	Guiford	106	1.9b	7.5 1.2
115	116	Hampton 'A'	202	4.5	10.811
117	118	Haslemere Estate	426	2.4	2.282
119	120	Kent M. P.	42	1.3	4.4
121	122	North Farm	22	0.2	0.002

90	Regional	236	+	4.3	1.3	38.5
91	Rosehaugh	241	+	3.5	1.5	9.8
92	Rush & Tomkins	186	..	5.0	8.3	3.8
93	Scott Met Props	85	..	8.0	8.0	22.7
94	Southern Bria	108	-	4.5	4.4	18.0
95	Standard	126	..	4.0	3.7	26.0
96	Stock Comy	280	+	2.0	2.0	2.0
97	Town & City	38	+	1.09	2.6	5.0
98	Trust Corp	64	..	2.8	4.3	3.8
99	De Ptd	61	..	..	..	..
100	Webb J.	179	+	0.7	4.3	16.5
<b>BER</b>						
101	Barlow Hedges	62	..	5.7	8.4	..
102	Crestfield	590	..	20.0	2.4	..

74	St Nthn Tele	52 1/2	..	150	29 23 1/2
75	Midland Docks	70	..	0 1/2	42
76	Norfolk	78	..	100	12 1/2
77	Sunderland Wre	53 1/2	..	500	13 1/2

### LISTED SECURITIES

78	Air Call	34 1/2	..	8 1/2	2 3 16 1/2
79	Berkley Edge	60	..	..	..
80	Corwall Ridge	140	..	+15	..
81	Ecobac Eire	162	..	..	..
82	Good Relations	100	..	2 1/2	3 20 3/4
83	Maradown Wine	4	..	7 1/2	17 17 1/2
84	Metal Bulletin	125	..	8 1/2	3 12 1/2
85	Milecast	148	..	2 3/4	20
86	Mistral	265	..	+2	21 3/4

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## Tennis: Teenagers catch the eye on the third day at Wimbledon

## Triumphant King bows to her rival

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Billie-Jean King and Rosemary Casals, who contested a semi-final at Wimbledon in 1967, have qualified to play each other again - this time in the third round. Yesterday Mrs King, aged 39, beat Beth Herr 6-7, 6-2, 6-5. Mrs Casals, 34, beat Petra Delhees 6-3, 3-6, 6-2. At the other end of the age range, the day's winners included Carling Bassett, aged 15.

Mrs King and Miss Herr both emerged with much credit from an exciting two-hour match on the centre court. It was astonishing that Mrs King should last the course so well and retain the competitive confidence to produce her best tennis in the ultimate crisis. It was admirable that Miss Herr, aged 19, and competing for the first time, should show so much composure and tactical and technical maturity. After all, she was playing a legend - and Wimbledon centre court has become Mrs King's second home.

"She should have won", Mrs King said later. "She was smarter and better than I was. I like the way she plays in, whatever the score. She has great guts and a great mental attitude. You're going to hear a lot more of her." That seems reasonable. At first glance the young lady from Ohio may look just another in the long line of Americans with fair hair and two-fisted backhand. But on yesterday's evidence she has those qualities of heart and mind that turn good players into very good - and possibly - into champions.

Miss Herr moved well, hit bold and tidy passing shots, and already has the makings of a competent forecourt game.

When serving, she has an idiosyncratic way of bouncing the ball from head height instead of the usual waist level. She was hustled into a corner during the second set. Throughout the match Mrs King demonstrated that much of the old magic was still there: notably in her serving, volleying, smashing, and all the things that go on between the ears.

In the third set, Mrs King led

5-2 and was serving at 5-4. Miss Herr played a superb tenth game, though, and took the lead at 6-5. That showed what Miss Herr was made of - but she lacked the experience to cope with the kind of tennis Mrs King played in the next three games. Well, maybe that was how it had to be. Miss Herr was a guest in the house; and it was Mrs King's house.

Miss Bassett is Canadian, falls into the familiar North American pattern (fair hair and a two-fisted backhand), but has a greater depth of assertive, genuine self-assurance than most girls of her age. This precocity helps to explain why she is already an actress (a tennis film) and did that job so competently that other offers are, as they say, rolling in. The unusual first name comes from her mother's family, who founded the Carling brewery.

Yesterday Miss Bassett had a 6-2, 6-3 win over the far more experienced Sharon Walsh. Her next opponent will be her friend and practice partner, Andrea Temesvari, of Hungary, aged 17 - but already such a personable woman she is a spectacular sight even when doing nothing in particular. Miss Temesvari is still learning her trade in the forecourt, but she was too strong for Manuela Maleeva, of Bulgaria, 10 months her junior.

Stuart Bale and Andrew Jarrett, Britain's last contenders in the men's event, were both beaten - Jarrett by the springy, curly-haired Luis Courteau, of Bordeaux, aged 19, a thoroughly confusing lad because of the umlaut and the fact that when he has time, he hits two-fisted on both flanks. As Jarrett has a two-handed backhand, the match was a confusing spectacle.

John Fitzgerald, who had saved five aces points in his fourth set with Mats Wilander on Tuesday evening, finally had to yield yesterday, though the fifth set was close all the way. Fitzgerald told us later: "I'd like to see Mats become the world's No 1, because he's a very nice guy - as all the Swedes are. Many of the players are sick and tired of the antics that are going on now at the top. We'd like to see a nice guy at the top again".



Mrs King shows her command when it comes to ruling the court.

## Youth with a future revives past memories

By David Miller

It was with both pleasure and disappointment that the crowd dispersed in search of something to moisten the tongue and cool the brow at the end of the opening match yesterday on court three, for we had seen a player who can, just possibly, in the coming years, see to it that young men such as Wilander and Krishnan are not the only ones to challenge the established elite.

Stuart Bale, a left-hander, aged 19, has a range of strokes probably not possessed by a British player since Bobby Wilson or, to put it another way, one might say that he is a Billy Knight with variety. If the youngster from St John's Wood in London can combine the two aspects of his forecourt, that subtlety of touch and resolution of purpose, then he will not only become British No 1, but a player to extend the best - something we have not had since the days of Mike Sangster.

Yesterday, Bale went down in straight sets, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3 to the bouncy Mel Purcell from Kentucky, runner-up at Monte Carlo in April and ranked 27 in the world last year. For Bale, suffering from a discomforting cold, it was his first match against anyone in the top 40 and he was in no way outclassed. A couple of more firm volleys in the first set tie-break could have found him a set up, and then what might have been the story?

Bale's coach, Nigel Sears, who works for the Lawn Tennis Association with Paul Hutchins, considers the youngster has the technical armoury to go a long way - with his powerful serve and sound volleying - especially on fast surfaces. All this we saw yesterday at several times, he held his own service to love with confident ease.

There is, too, a willingness to vary the game, actually, looking for the chance to lob, to play the drop-shot with a sensitive touch, and to go for the difficult cross-court pass. Yesterday, he was betrayed by his own errors when not really under pressure more than by an excess of talent flowing from the other side of the net.

Indeed, what may ultimately determine whether this broad-shouldered player with the straw-coloured hair will break into the front rank of the world game is his temperament. There were moments yesterday when, perhaps forgiveably in front of his first really big crowd, he looked as if he were feeling sorry for himself, as when he dumped his racket onto the ground at the end of the sixth game of the third set, having just conceded his service again to go 2-4 down after breaking back for 2-3 with a clever, thoughtful game.

Afterwards, his father, who could not have his feet more firmly on the ground even were he not a postman, observed that what his son needs is experience, that you cannot buy it and must go



Bale yesterday: willing to vary tactics.

in search of it. Bale jnr should reflect that experience yesterday should have taught him never to think the match is lost. In the very next game, at 2-4, Purcell, who was beginning to pirouette like a skater following his shots in self-admiration as he scored victory, was undermined by a net-cord and a double fault which might well have put the Briton right back in the game.

Bale, who was by inclination a footballer until he discovered tennis at the age of 12 at the Paddington club, reached the last 16 of junior Wimbledon last year and the last eight in the junior event at Paris and New York. His coaching has come from the veteran Hector Goodman, at Paddington, via Bobby Wilson and Alan Jones through to Sears, who took him over when Hutchins decided, three years ago, that the boy had a future.

It was a proud moment for his parents yesterday, sitting close to the side of the court to see the blossoming of a talent which could soon help to put some pride back into the British game. If he does not it will certainly not be for the want of level-headedness on the part of his parents, a factor which sadly one does not too frequently find among promising youngsters these days.

## The growler has a lean time

By Simon O'Hagan

Peter Fleming is a lean and hungry man. These days not many of the scraps are coming the American way, not even those involving imbeciles. Instead he rages inwardly, growling his way around the court and with increasing frequency, to defeat.

Fleming has all but disappeared off the end of the American tour (a number of times on the list) and while he may be more noted for his doubles partnership with John McEnroe this still represents an alarming decline in form.

The downward spiral continued yesterday when he lost a second-round match 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2 to Ndaka Odizor, the Nigerian who had beaten Guillermo Vilas on the opening day. The match was as much a contest of mood as of technique, with Odizor's serene thoughtful approach always looking the more likely to succeed.

Odizor has the relaxed air of somebody to whom concentration comes easily. He varies his shots - in particular, the return of service - and he is equally at ease with economy and grace. If you are feeling grumpy and out of form, as Fleming was, he is probably the most frustrating opponent imaginable.

Fleming's only moment of hope came when he won the second set. But his peace of mind was short-lived. Odizor broke his opening service game of the third set and Fleming reacted by slamming a ball

to the back of the court, narrowly missing a ball boy in the process. He was warned by the umpire for ball abuse, the fine for which, if imposed, is \$350.

Odizor remained calm that in the final game, as Fleming towelled down before receiving service, he could afford to endear himself to the crowd further by balancing a ball on his head. Fleming merely fumed.

Two other broadly big-serving Americans, Tony Giammalva and Victor Amaya, went the way as

to receive the money Mrs Lloyd must first win Wimbledon and then the United States Open again, but Mrs Lloyd might just be able to afford it. After all, she has won 4,591,919 dollars in prize money and twice that much in endorsements since she turned professional in 1973.

Joan Borotra, the Frenchman who won Wimbledon twice, in 1924 and 1926, must be the most remarkable character at the championships. The only problem is Wimbledon to complete the set. But to be able to pay the one million dollars, the ITF have insisted themselves against a grand slam. The only problem is that the policy was not taken out until after the US Open last September.

Fleming, Giammalva losing to the durable Brazilian, Joao Soares, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4, and Amaya to Andreas Maurer, of West Germany, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6.

Giammalva, a man of immense bulk, has an eye-catching service not just because of its power, when he throws the ball up he opens his mouth inordinately wide; a close-up photograph would look like something out of a dental manual. In the teeth of all this, however, Soares remained steadfast.

When Teracher, of the United States, outstayed Fibak, the Polish business manager of Lendl, by 7-6, 2-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1 in the sultry sunshine to Court One over three hours and a half and more, the issue was balanced on a spider's thread. This was perhaps why the lean, lanky American, who resembled a spider, weaved the final web.

Fibak is an international with six languages on his tongue, a professor of a father, and a fine collection of Polish matriculates. He may also be an authority on nuclear fission or have a thorough knowledge of the workings of the World Bank. Yet still he was at a loss to counter Teracher's speed and fitness at the court.

Teacher finished in a sort of ecstasy, although to be honest there were long areas of the afternoon when one's attention began to stray. There was the weather to admire for a start; there was the shirt-sleeved crowd constantly being warned to sit still; the payment of wages to one of the Corps of Commissioners guarding the entrance, followed by a little argument, and the kindly offer

by that same commissioner of a picnic grapefruit to a foreign family. All these were shows.

In many ways it was a fine hard struggle, but largely mechanical. In some ways, too, it was unmemorable and never truly touched the senses. Fibak attempted an intellectual approach of intricate architecture in the early stages and at times later, which brought a series of attacking lobs. But the agile Teacher - a quarter finalist last year - had a spring in his heels and an invisible ladder which helped him to the skies.

Speed and fitness saw him home. Without picking things over with a needle, one need only say that deuce was called 26 times in the match, and that Fibak broke in the first game of the second, third and fourth sets. That should have offered him a winning stage. But sadly, by the end, he did things by halves and paid the price. Indecision fell on him and his game burst its shell. At the climax, while the American hit he missed, and in spite of his gifts he had to bow to his teacher.

The match itinerary is July 7, v Canterbury; July 10, West Coast; July 13, Canterbury 'A'; July 17, Central Districts; July 20, Northern Districts; July 24, first international; July 27, Auckland; July 31, second international.

CRICKET: Chris Old has been invited to appear before the Test and County Cricket Board's disciplinary committee on Friday to explain his recent reported comments in a national newspaper about Yorkshire's Ray Illingsworth against Wales.

The former Yorkshire England fast bowler has already been fined £1,000 by his present county Warwickshire and warned about his future conduct.

CYCLING: Sean Kelly, of Ireland, retained his overall lead in the Tour de Switzerland cycle race in Geneva yesterday. Kelly finished second to Frank Hoste of Belgium in the third to last stage.

Phil Anderson, of Australia, took the overall lead in the Tour de l'Aude with a brilliant second stage win.

BOXING: Jiro Watanabe, of Japan, defends his WBA super flyweight title against Mexico's Roberto Ramirez in Sendai, Japan, tonight. Watanabe has stopped his last three opponents.

## A lesson in fitness

By Geoffrey Green

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## Wimbledon results yesterday

**MEN'S SINGLES**  
Holder: J. S. Connors  
Second round

1. J. S. Connors (GB) v S. M. Bale (USA), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.  
2. M. Purcell (USA) v S. M. Bale (USA), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.  
3. M. Purcell (USA) v S. M. Bale (USA), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.  
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**MEN'S DOUBLES**  
Holder: P. McNamee and P. McNamee (AUS)  
First round

1. M. Purcell (USA) v S. M. Bale (USA), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.  
2. M. Purcell (USA) v S. M. Bale (USA), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.  
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**WOMEN'S SINGLES**  
Holder: M. Navratilova  
First round

1. M. Navratilova (CZE) v S. M. Bale (USA), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.  
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**WOMEN'S DOUBLES**  
Holder: M. Navratilova and P. M. Shriver (USA)  
First round

1. M. Navratilova (CZE) v S. M. Bale (USA), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.  
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## The growler has a lean time

**WIMBLEDON RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's editions.

**MEN'S SINGLES**  
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## Walton's fighting qualities give Ireland a solid start

From Mitchell Platts, Chantilly

Philip Walton provided further evidence of the improvement in his game when he beat a round of 69, two under par, in the European amateur team championship on the opening day here yesterday. It gave Ireland a solid foundation on which to work, and contrasted how Walton has returned during the time he has spent at Oklahoma University in the United



**By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent**

## Horage goes pot hunting in France

ity

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Bold Rowley. 2.43 Dear Emperor. 3.15 Kallm. 3.45 Septaria. 4.15  
Mauritzfontein. 4.43 By My Princess. 5.15 Princess Zita.

By Peter Newman/Star Correspondent

2.15 Faith. 3.15 Mcnaul. 3.45 Yelod. 4.15 Gouvern. 4.43 Guess Who. 5.15 Miami  
Dolphin.

**By Pat Butcher**

**NETBALL:** New Zealand reached the final of the sixth world netball tournament in Singapore yesterday by beating England 55-34. They met Australia in the final.

**SOCCER:** Milan, just promote the Italian First Division, hoping to sign Watford's Lin Blissett, according to club officials.

at such time or place as shall be fixed in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such time or place as shall be fixed in such notice or in default thereof.

Dated this 2nd day of June 1983.

TREVOR EMMANUEL, SO  
Chartered Accountant

**PH**

**Wyn's Phonology IV**



# La crème de la crème

## A competent Secretary/Assistant

who is able to converse and correspond in both German and English is required in the London Office by an international company engaged in the design, development and distribution of prestige building systems. The applicant would be fully experienced in secretarial duties and be able to work without supervision and give support to the sales managers within the U.K. They would be able to converse freely on telephone with our manufacturers, stockholders and architects.

Initial interviews will be held in London, but the selected applicant would be expected to undertake an extensive training programme at our headquarters in Bielefeld, West Germany.

Salary by negotiation and commensurate with ability and responsibilities. Interested persons should forward a full C.V. to Box 0840H The Times.

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Bilingual in German/English

A capable senior secretary with proven secretarial experience at Director level is required to assist the MD of the highly successful, West London-based UK marketing arm of a well-known European manufacturing company.

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The ability to work on your own initiative is essential, whilst extending your responsibilities beyond a purely secretarial role. Excellent command of the English Language (English Mother Tongue) is required, together with a desire to become fully involved in the operations of a small, but busy Treasury Department.

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## HORIZONS

## The Times Guide to careers training

## Book here for a new kind of income

A steady stream of valuable books on job hunting, career change, self-employment and unemployment developed in the early 1980s and this year has been no exception. Some recent offerings are listed here. The selection is neither comprehensive nor in order of preference, and further supplements will appear in Horizon's regular newsround columns on the first Thursday of each month.

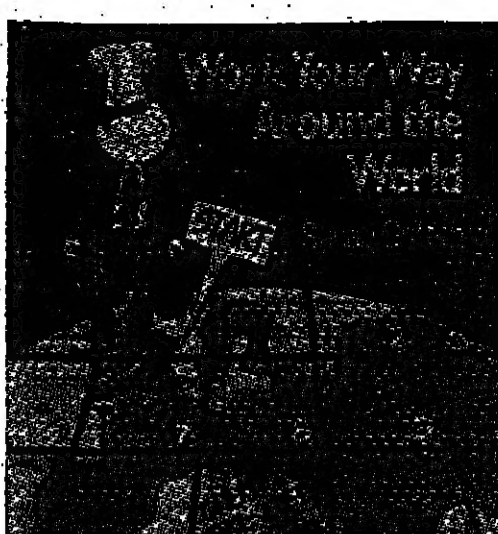
The growing selection of books on the various aspects of job hunting was enlarged early in the year by the publication of *JobKey*, a guide to employers of professional and executive staff. Produced by the New Opportunity Press in association with Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER), this directory combines information on job hunting with details of employers offering opportunities for skilled and experienced staff, as well as information on franchising with small-business opportunities, professional and training associations and post-experience courses.

It includes chapters on the state of the job market, the design of job-search plan, application and interview techniques, retraining opportunities, options other than full-time employment, self-employment, work abroad, relocation and the financial aspects of job changing. Considering the book is intended as a directory of potential employers, the range of establishments listed seems small. But the extensive information contained in the editorial and the sections on professional associations and post-experience courses make it a valuable reference tool. Cost £4.95 plus 95p p & p. from the New Opportunity Press, 76 St James's Lane, London NW10 3RD. A new edition is published every February.

Also published this year is the third edition of Marjorie Harris's *How to Get a Job*. In addition to chapters on where to look, submitting applications and coping with interviews, the new version contains valuable sections on assessing your talents and setting into a new job. The book is intended as an introduction to the subject and is partly aimed at the first-time job seeker, and much of the text is aimed at school leavers and recently qualified graduates. However, the extensive appendices, and the emphasis the author places on the need for a positive, determined but flexible approach to job hunting makes it good reading also for the experienced seeker. Price £2.95 plus 63p p & p. from the Institute of Personnel Management, IFM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4JW.

*How to Earn a Second Income*, a book on self-employment, is aimed at the growing number of people who want to supplement their salary. Godfrey Golzen's book highlights the fact that though opportunities for conventional

Michel Syrett  
leaves through  
the latest  
guides to  
survival in  
the age of  
recession



A book for those willing to do more than get on a bike to find a job

salaried employment are shrinking, the second income economy is booming. The guide provides sections on setting up a business, getting professional advice, taxation and national insurance, costing and pricing your work, getting paid and effective promotion.

It supplements the advice with a list of 35 ways to boost your income, including adult fostering, breeding and boarding dogs and cats, running children's parties, freelance computer programming, trading from a market stall, typing, translating and interpreting, being a guide, and even running an art gallery at home. From Frederick Muller Ltd, Danday House, 8 Alexandria Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 7JZ, £7.95 plus 90p p & p (hardback) and £4.95 plus 80p p & p (paperback).

An imaginative and much-needed alternative to the range of traditional guides on skilled and professional work is *Work Your Way Around the World*. Aimed at the adventurous globetrotter, the book describes the preparations necessary for extensive travel. Though this book, by Susan Griffith, is obviously directed towards the younger student traveller, there is no reason why the notion of the extended period of travel it advocates should not also appeal to the unattached but experienced employee wanting to make the best use of an extended career break. Price £4.95 plus 50p p & p. from Vacation Work, 9 Park End Street, Oxford.

*The Unemployment Handbook*, by Guy Dauncey, recently republished in a revised edition by the National Extension College, concentrates mainly on providing practical and factual advice.

Chapter six contains special notes for specific groups, including particular advice for unemployed women, young people, redundant employees, and retired or older workers. The section on finding and developing your natural skills is

particularly thought-provoking, and the author - unemployed himself for more than two years - lays great emphasis on the need for people to develop their individual identity from outside their occupations. Copies are available from the National Extension College, 18 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2HN. Price £2.50 (inc. p & p).

The prolific Godfrey Golzen has also written a book on this subject, published this year under the title *Jobs in a Jobless Society*. This looks in passing at possibilities such as like self-employment, work abroad, part-time work and job sharing, but the text concentrates mainly on how unemployed people can better tap the traditional job market. It highlights the fact that more than the jobs currently filled are never advertised, and it describes the techniques by which career counsellors help their clients to identify and successfully unadvertised vacancies. From Frederick Muller Ltd, Danday House, 8 Alexandria Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 7JZ, price £7.95 plus 90p p & p (hardback) and £4.95 plus 80p p & p (paperback).

A Penguin Handbook, *How to Survive Unemployment - Creative Alternatives*, is due for publication in late summer. Like Dauncey's book, it concentrates on creative self-development and the many job openings besides full-time work. Originally published by the Institute of Personnel Management, it has systematic and detailed self-assessment exercises, a comprehensive survey of the alternative employment market (part-time work and job sharing, temporary work, casual work, self-employment) and extensive appendices giving details of relevant organizations providing information, advice, support and counselling. Price £1.95; copies should be on the bookstand from August 25.

Michel Syrett is the author of *How to Survive Unemployment*.

## General Appointments

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Previous experience within the Mortar Mix Industry at all levels - Sales, Production and Management - would be an advantage.

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Salary up to £12,174 per annum

Swansea City Council has developed a wide range of financial support systems and services for local trade and industry. The Business Investment Manager, which is a new appointment for an initial period of two years, will be responsible for the administration of City investments in local firms, whether by way of grant, loan, guarantee or otherwise. The new Manager will be responsible to the City Treasurer, working with the other departments concerned, in particular with the Swansea Centre for Trade and Industry. This is a new financial control function, and both commercial experience and a relevant qualification will be important. The City Council operates a union membership agreement. For further details and application forms, returnable by 8 July 1983, write or telephone to:

City of Swansea

## A TOP LEVEL CITY APPOINTMENT

Executive Director PR  
Committee on Invisible Exports  
and the  
City Communications Centre

Responsibilities cover small-scale promotion of invisible exports and the City. A good understanding of the sector and some journalistic background will be helpful. Preferred age group 35-45. Salary circa £20,000. Car and pension scheme.

Applications with full C.V. to the Director-General, Committee on Invisible Exports, 7th Floor, The Strand Building, London EC2M 1HN.

WRITER: Wanted: young PR professional with proven journalistic skills capable of editorial production. Job offer entails other editorial work and PR account handling. Tel 01-727 8404.

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Director  
General

National Association of  
British & Irish Millers

London based c.£20,000+car

The National Association of British and Irish Millers combines the functions of a trade and an employers association for the flour milling industry, and is closely involved with the Government, the European Community and milling industries in Western Europe. The impending retirement of the present post holder necessitates the appointment of a new Director General, with effect from early 1984.

The responsibility of the Director General is to the Executive Committee, through the President, for the direction and management of the Association. The role requires negotiation at a high level with Government departments, principals of industry, Trades Unions, the European Commission and other associations.

Operating from a London headquarters, the Director General, supported by a small staff, directs the Association's affairs, including the co-ordination of the industry's labour relations through its Industrial Relations Department and public relations through management of the Flour Advisory Bureau.

Candidates, in the age range of 45-55, should already have held a senior appointment in either commercial or industry. Government or the services. Knowledge of the industry is obviously desirable, though not essential, for of overriding importance will be recognisable leadership skills and the personal qualities associated with high level liaison. Some fluency in French or German will be useful.

The remuneration "package" will be subject to discussion, but a starting salary of not less than £20,000 is envisaged and a car will be provided.

Please write in the first instance to our advisers, enclosing a c.v. All applications will be treated in strict confidence.

G.M. Bradshaw (Ref CRS 279) Lockyer, Bradshaw & Wilson Limited  
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## Archaeological Investigator

...to record archaeological sites and monuments for the National Archaeological Survey, including field visits, associated documentary research and preparing written reports. Work will also include helping to compile lists of the Commission's sites and monuments and the emergency recording of those threatened with destruction and archaeological input for the continuous revision of mapping information for Ordnance Survey.

Candidates who must be physically fit for active

duties, must have a sound knowledge of British archaeology (sites and buildings), with particular reference to the medieval and post-medieval periods, and the ability to produce concise and lucid written descriptions. They will normally be expected to hold a full current UK driving licence.

Salary: £5785-£8075. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Ref: G/6006.

## Research Assistant

...to research and catalogue material for incorporation in the National Monuments Record of Scotland, including material from excavations, field surveys and aerial studies. Work includes dealing with enquiries from the public, assisting with the introduction of automatic information and retrieval systems day-to-day supervision of archaeological archive and supporting staff and assessing archaeological records held by outside bodies.

FOR BOTH POSTS, candidates should normally have a degree preferably with 1st or upper 2nd class honours (where divided), in archaeology or history. Other candidates will only be considered if they have other qualifications, experience or knowledge of special value.

A sound knowledge of British archaeology with particular reference to the pre-historic and Roman periods, is essential. Experience of archival administration would be an advantage.

Salary as Career Grade F £7735-£10215 or Career Grade F £5785-£8075. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Ref: G/6006.

## Public Appointments

CHIEF EXECUTIVE/CLERK'S DEPARTMENT  
Re-advertisement  
ETHNIC MINORITIES  
ADVISER

Grade PO2 (1-5) - £11,859 - £13,116

Applications are invited for this new post in the Chief Executive/Clerk's Department from suitably qualified candidates. The successful applicant will be responsible for advising on all matters relating to the County Council's duties under Section 71 of the Race Relations Act, 1976, and other associated matters.

The principal qualification for the post is a sound knowledge and experience of work in the area of race relations and the promotion of equal opportunities, although previous experience of work in the public sector would also be of advantage.

Application forms and further particulars from the Chief Executive/Clerk, PO Box 78, County Hall, Preston (Ref 41/PAT). The last date for the receipt of completed applications is the 20th July 1983.

Those who have already submitted applications need not re-apply as their applications will be considered.

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## Leicestershire

MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES AND RECORDS SERVICE

## KEEPER

OF LEICESTERSHIRE HISTORY (New post)

Grade S.2.2 (S2.2M-F10.875: 1983 settlement pending)  
This new senior post has been established to strengthen the County Council's activities in the local history field, and to develop support for the growing number of voluntary sector museums, and local history groups. The new Keeper will, however, be primarily responsible for the main social and local history collection of the County Services, and will act as curator of the Howard House Museum and the Museum of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment, both in Leicester, and the Melton Carnegie Museum, Melton Mowbray.

Candidates must have good academic qualifications and considerable experience in both the curatorial and local history research and publication fields, and should have experience of work with voluntary organizations. The Museum Diploma is normally required for Keeper posts with the Service.

For full details and an application form please telephone Leicester (0533) 554100 extension 245 or write to the Director of Museums & Art Galleries, 56 New Walk, Leicester LE1 5TG. Closing date for completed application forms 15 July 1983.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES POLICY  
Applications are welcome from suitably qualified and/or experienced people regardless of race, ethnic origin, religion, sex, marital status or disability.

## INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS



## THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

invites applications for the post of Head of the Division

DATA HANDLING AND SIGNAL  
PROCESSING

to be based at its

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRE IN THE NETHERLANDS

The Agency's purpose is to provide for and to promote, for exclusively peaceful purposes, cooperation among European states in space research and technology, and their space applications, with a view to their being used for scientific purposes and for applications systems.

The Head of the Data Handling Division will manage a team composed of around 80 staff and will actively contribute to the definition, promotion, and implementation of the ESA technical policy in the data handling systems and cover data collection and distribution, data processing and storage, data encoding and decoding, localization and synchronization.

## QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants should hold a university degree or equivalent, have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the related fields and have demonstrated managerial capabilities.

They should be able to represent effectively the interests of the Agency in dealing with contractors and other organizations.

An excellent knowledge of either English or French is required, together with a working knowledge of the other language.

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

International working conditions, including expatriation and family allowances, social security and pension schemes. Relocation expenses are paid.

Please send detailed curriculum vitae to the Head of Personnel, ESTEC, Keplerlaan 1, Postbus 298, 2200 AG Noordwijk, The Netherlands.

## APPOINTMENTS

## ARABIST

(Male or Female)

Required as

## PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Position may involve extensive travelling and some involvement with domestic arrangements.

Please forward detailed C.V. to:  
SAUDI-GULF ENTERPRISES (U.K.) Ltd.,  
Heathcote House (3rd Floor),  
20, Saville Row,  
London, W1X 1AE.

## ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Appointment of new Director

As the General Election was announced soon after the advertisements for this post first appeared, the closing date for applications has been postponed to July 3.

Applications in writing to The Chairman, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE, from whom further details can be obtained.

THE FRIENDS  
OF THE  
CLERGY  
CORPORATION

Applications are invited for members to the Secretary of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation, constituted in October, 1982 and to serve in that capacity on the retirement of the present Secretary in July, 1983.

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We require a Sales Assistant to work in our Mount St shop to sell ladies' clothing, shoes and accessories. Previous experience a help but not essential. Apply in writing to 54 Mount St, W1.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR DISABILITY & REHABILITATION  
The Association is seeking a Research Officer to undertake research and to coordinate the development of its research and training activities. Further details and application forms will be sent on request to the Secretary, 25, Bedford Square, London WC1N 3EU.

UNUSUAL - 20-35 degree to join world from the Secretary, 25, Bedford Square, London WC1N 3EU. Tel: 493 1177.

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Business people with substantial commercial experience are needed for a team of similarly qualified professionals, helping others to establish and develop small businesses. The problems range across the entire spectrum of commercial activity and provide the opportunities to contribute experience and expertise in a positive and rewarding way.

The work is more vocational rather than a prime source of income, occupying only 2 or 3 days a week. It should appeal most of all to those between 56 and 65 who are anxious to remain active. Modest fees (at present £25 a day) are paid together with travelling expenses.

Applicants with high level general management attainment and with management accounting or marketing experience are particularly required. Knowledge of the ways and woes of small businesses is important.

Applicants should be car owners, hold a current driving licence and be in good health. All suitably qualified applicants will receive careful consideration.

Vacancies will occur shortly in London, Kent, East Sussex, the East Midlands and West Midlands.

For further details apply in writing to:

J. Smallbundy, Department of Trade and Industry,  
Small Firms Division, Room 224, Ashdown House,  
123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB.

The closing date for applications (in writing) is 30th June 1983.



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## Senior Economist

We are seeking an experienced economist to work in a senior position within Morgan Grenfell's economics department. The department, which is part of the Central Management Division, works with and provides specialist advice to all the major operating divisions of the Bank.

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Remuneration will be based on experience and will include such benefits as a preferential mortgage scheme, non-contributory pension, BUPA, etc.

Please reply in writing to:

P.M. Lafevre, Head of Personnel, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited,  
23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX



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**Chairman, Abbey  
Westminster, London,**

10







# Dimbleby Herald shuffles cards

Continued from page 1

Duke of Gloucester has got an interesting passion this year. Dimbleby Herald was commenting.

He might have rephrased that, since presumably he meant that the Duke of Gloucester had got an interesting passion this year, in addition to, and in no way exclusive of, his passion for the Duchess. It was the rehabilitation of Richard III, said Mr Dimbleby, the son of Richard I.

The Duke thinks he did not kill the prince, Mr Dimbleby added, and that "he was certainly not a hunchback". This was similar to my controversial theories, concerning my own passion of this year, which is the rehabilitation of Mr Norman Tebbit.

Black Rod's stockings set out down a corridor, where a door was slammed in their owner's face. Rod stayed cool. Next minute vast numbers of MPs tumbled through the door. "There's Michael Heseltine with the hair on the left", Mr Dimbleby said. Mr Heseltine appeared, carrying the Hair of State. The Queen delivered the Speech.

Later, in the Commons in the afternoon, first Mr Foot and Mrs Thatcher spoke. I was more at home here, having been exposed to both speeches for four weeks during the election. The Tory backbenches were covered with unfamiliar dark suits - or rather, the suits were familiar, but not the people in them. Of them more later - too much more in many cases.

Mrs Thatcher's speech was several times interrupted by surviving Labour MPs asking her to yield the floor. Sometimes she did. But she refused to do so to an unfamiliar man in a dark blue shirt whom a knowledgeable colleague thought was a newly-elected Militant.

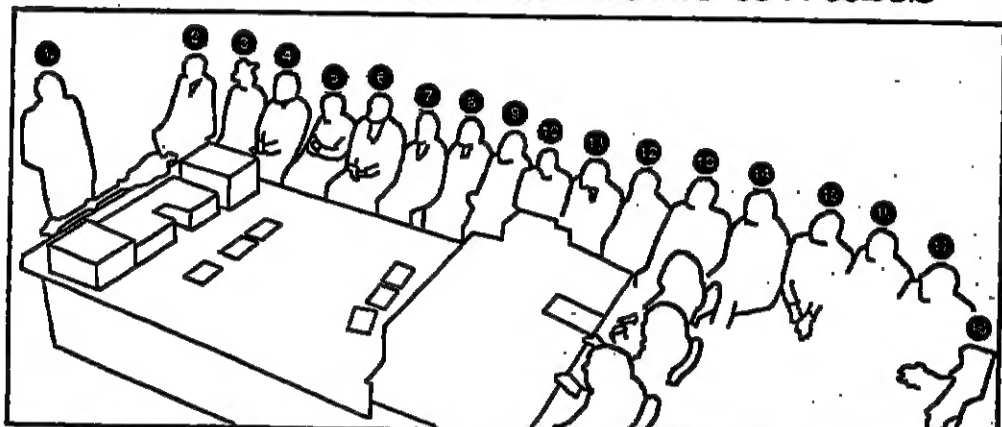
I would require more evidence. The man was wearing a Labour tie, which suggests that he might not have been an ordinary member of the public in from the street. Of him (no doubt) more later.

## Festival Fringe becomes bigger

The Edinburgh Festival Fringe, which has become bigger than the official Festival, will be putting on 834 shows this year from August 14 to September 10.

Photographs: Bill Warhurst

## The new Parliament awaits



1 Sir David House, Black Rod; 2 John Wakeham, Chief Whip; 3 Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister; 4 Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary; 5 Lord Britton, Home; 6 Nigel Lawson, Chancellor; 7 Sir Keith Joseph, Education and Science; 8 Norman Tebbit, Employment; 9 Peter Walker, Energy; 10 Nicholas Edwards, Wales; 11 Patrick Jenkin, Environment; 12 Sir George Young, of Scotland; 13 Archibald Hamilton, Deputy Whip; 14 James Prior, Northern Ireland; 15 Barnier Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury; 16 Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; 17 Michael Heseltine, Defence; 18 Bernard Weatherill, Speaker.



Hand in glove: Mrs Thatcher with Messrs Howe, Brittan, Lawson and Joseph.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

Princess Anne, Honorary Air Commodore, opens the new Advanced Simulator Technology Hercules Simulator at RAF Lyneham, Wiltshire, 12.30. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits the Helicopter Squadron of the RAF Central Flying School, Shawbury, Shropshire, 12. Princess Margaret attends a concert in aid of Wavenodon, Bucks, 7.15.

Allmusic Plan, The Stables, Wavenodon, Bucks, 7.15. The Duke of Gloucester visits RAF Honington, Suffolk, 11.30. The Duke of Kent attends the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, 1.50. Princess Alexandra, Patron of the Motor and Cycle Trades Benevolent Fund, opens Alexandra House new residential home at Southport, 1.50. opens Crawshaw Court sheltered housing scheme, Huyton, Merseyside, 4.30. Princess Michael of Kent attends a luncheon in aid of Nordoff-Robbins Music Therapy Centre, and presents Silver Clef Award, Intercontinental Hotel, London, 12.40.

#### New exhibitions

Rupert Bear Original drawings by Alfred Bestall Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield, Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (until July 17). Glass and Plastic, Pyrex and Bakelite, Collins Gallery, 22 Richmond Street, Glasgow, Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4, closed Sun; (until July 8). Falmouth Connections, paintings by Geoff Shaw, Falmouth Art Gallery, Municipal Offices, Falmouth; Mon to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30, closed Sat and Sun; (until July 8).

Paintings of Lancaster and District by Glynn Potter, City Museum, Market Square, Lancaster, Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 3, closed Sun; (until July 2). Paintings, prints and sculpture by contemporary artists, Silk Top Hat Gallery, 4 Querry Square, Ladbroke, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Tuesdays and Sundays (until July 11). Beatrix Potter Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (until Nov 6). Light Dimensions: holographs and photographs, RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milson Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45, closed Sun; (until Sept 10).

#### Music

Recital by Carole Bower (soprano) Elton Last (piano) and Paul Clarke (violin), Peterborough Cathedral, 7.30. Organ recital by Harrison Oxley, Bury St Edmunds Cathedral, 8. Piano recital by Nigel Hill, St Mary's Centre, Aylesbury, 1.10. Piano recital by John Briggs, Library Theatre, Bradford, 7.30. Recital by Medici String Quartet, St Mary's Church, Bowdler, Greater Manchester, 7.30. Organ recital by Hans Heilicher, Chester Cathedral, 1.10.

General Lincolnshire Show, Lincolnshire Showground, Lincoln, 8.30 to 7 (last day today). Midsummer charity fair, Market Place, Sheep Street, Kettering, Northants, 5. Royal Highland Agricultural Show, Ingleton, Newburgh, Edinburgh, 8am to 8.30pm (last day today).

### National Day

Luxembourg, the smallest member of the European Economic Community, today celebrates the official birthday of Grand Duke Jean. The Grand Duke, who is 62, succeeded his mother, the Grand Duchess Charlotte, on her abdication in 1964. The date was chosen by the Grand Duchess because it was felt that the country's National Day should be commemorated in the summer, when the weather was most likely to be clement.

### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech. Lords (3): Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech.

### New books - paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week: *After Purple*, by Wendy Perham (Penguin, £1.50). *Autobiography of the Allies*, the politics of rescue, by Martin Gilbert (Hamlyn, £4.95). *Autobiographies of Charles Darwin and T. H. Huxley*, edited by Sir Gavin De Beer (Oxford, £2.50). *Isabel and the Sea*, a voyage through the canals of France to the Mediterranean, by George Miller (Century Travelers, £2.50). *Sunday Best*, by Service Rubens (Nisus, £2.50). *Thatcher's Torpedo*, by Tam Dalyell (Corgi, £1.95). *The Dragon and the Bear*, inside China and Russia today, by Philip Short (Sphere). *The Benefactor*, by Susan Sontag (Writers & Readers, £2.95). *Under the Sign of Saturn*, by Susan Sontag (Writers & Readers, £2.95). *Why Are The British Bad at Manufacturing?* by Carol Williams, John Williams, and Denis Thomas (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £7.95).

### The papers

According to the text of the Queen's Speech, written by Mrs Thatcher, the Government will seek a further reduction in inflation, says the Daily Mirror. An hour after the speech was made, building societies announced a 14 per cent increase in the mortgage interest rate. "The gap between a politician's words and reality seldom shows so quickly", the paper adds. The nation gave Mrs Thatcher an overwhelming mandate to continue her hard-line policies, says the Daily Star, so there can be no surprises in the programme outlined yesterday. "All the Tory hobby horses are now set to gallop into the statute book." "The Queen's Speech does not foreshadow a big legislative load for the Commons", says the Daily Express. "Good - the less government the better." This House of Commons can most effectively champion the individual by leaving as much as possible to individuals. The Sun says its "general verdict on the Government's plans is that they are sound and sensible, but we regard them as only a beginning. We are waiting for fresh challenges, imagination and even a touch of excitement".

### Anniversaries

The Duke of Windsor (reigned as Edward VIII, Jan 20, 1936 - Dec 11, 1936) was born at White Lodge, Richmond - Park, 1894. Deaths: Mark Akenside, poet and physician, London, 1770; Sir James Hall, geologist, Edinburgh, 1832.

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.55	26.96
Belgium Fr	81.00	76.50
Canada \$	1.95	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.45	13.70
Finland Mk	4.51	4.28
France Fr	12.05	11.50
Germany DM	4.03	3.82
Greece Dr	135.00	126.00
Hongkong \$	11.29	10.64
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2370.00	2250.00
Netherlands Gld	363.00	363.00
Norway Kr	11.56	10.96
Portugal Esc	186.00	166.00
Spain Ptas	21.9	2.05
South Africa R	220.50	209.50
Sweden Kr	12.07	11.55
Switzerland Fr	3.33	3.16
USA \$	1.58	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	136.00	128.00

Retail Price Index: 333.9. London: The FT index closed down 10.3 at 721.1.

### Roads

London and South-east: Wimbledon tennis championships. Waiting restrictions and temporary one-way system between 8.30am and 9pm daily in Marryat Road, Somerset Road and Church Road, Wimbledon. A322: Roadworks on flyover over A30 at Bagshot, Surrey. A414: Roadworks at Fifth Avenue, Harlow, Essex. Midlands and East Angles: M1: Lane closures at junction 19 (M6) and junction 20 (M42). Lane closures between junctions 14 (Hungerford) and 17 (Clarendon). M1: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud and Thornbury). Scotland: Royal Highland Agricultural Show, Ingleton, Edinburgh. Extra traffic in city centre. A7: Stop/go boards in High Street and North Bridge Street, Hawick. Borders: A66: Roadworks with temporary lights S of Crail at Blackbarrie, Central Scotland. Glasgow Golf Classic, Haggis Castle Club, Dumbreck Road; Extra traffic in area. Information supplied by the AA.

### Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	low	noon to 3 pm
Belfast	low	noon to 3 pm
Birmingham	low	noon to 3 pm
Bristol	low	noon to 3 pm
Brighton	low	noon to 3 pm
Cardiff	low	noon to 3 pm
Edinburgh	low	noon to 3 pm
Exeter	low	noon to 3 pm
Gloucester	low	noon to 3 pm
Leeds	low	noon to 3 pm
London	low	noon to 3 pm
Manchester	low	noon to 3 pm
Nottingham	low	noon to 3 pm
Sheffield	low	noon to 3 pm
Southampton	low	noon to 3 pm
Stoke	low	noon to 3 pm
Swansea	low	noon to 3 pm
Torquay	low	noon to 3 pm
Worcester	low	noon to 3 pm

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 114 (very high); for today's recording at St Paul's Cathedral, Westminster, 01-546 8081, which is expected to be in the 100-150 range.

## Weather forecast

Pressure will remain low to SE of Britain; a trough of low pressure over N England will remain slow-moving.

### 6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, East Angles, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, mist patches early, thundery showers; wind N, light; temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F). NE, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Bright periods, scattered showers, perhaps thundery; wind N, light to moderate; temp 21 to 25C (70 to 77F). NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny periods, isolated showers; wind N or variable, light; temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F). Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry in N with near normal temperatures; very warm in S with outbreaks of thundery rain.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.22 pm. Moon rises: 4.27 am. Moon sets: 7.45 pm. Full Moon June 25.

### Lighting-up time

London: 9.50 pm to 4.14 am. Bristol: 10.01 pm to 4.54 am. Edinburgh: 10.35 pm to 4.16 am. Manchester: 10.12 pm to 4.16 am. Newcastle: 10.05 pm to 4.43 am.

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday, a cloud: 1, fair, 2, sun, 3, sun. Belfast: 16.54. Birmingham: 15.55. Bristol: 16.58. Cardiff: 16.54. Exeter: 16.54. Gloucester: 16.54. Hereford: 16.54. Ipswich: 16.54. Leeds: 16.54. Liverpool: 16.54. Manchester: 16.54. Newcastle: 16.54. Nottingham: 16.54. Oxford: 16.54. Peterborough: 16.54. Plymouth: 16.54. Reading: 16.54. Southampton: 16.54. St Albans: 16.54. Stevenage: 16.54. Swansea: 16.54. Telford: 16.54. Torquay: 16.54. Wakefield: 16.54. Worcester: 16.54. York: 16.54.

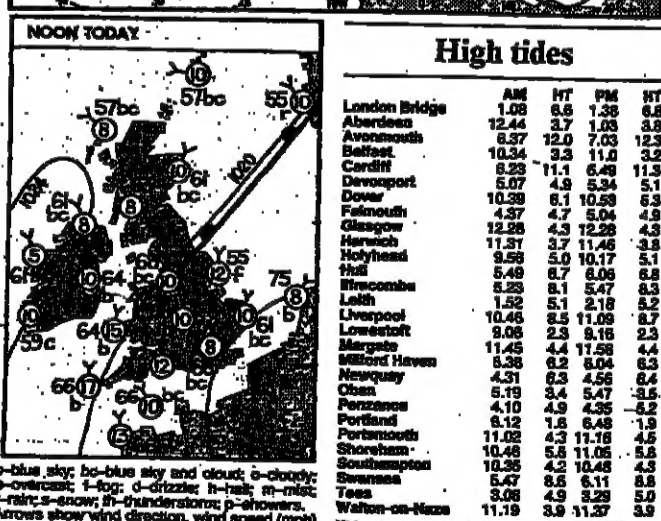
### London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 8 pm, 26C (79F); min 8 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 5 pm, 60 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.0hr. Sea: mean sea level, 5, 1015.5 millibars, falling.

### Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Manchester 27C (81F). Lowest day temp: Fife Ness 12C (54F). Highest night temp: London 12.7C (55F). Lowest night temp: Newcastle 12.7C (55F).

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Location	High	Low	Temp
London	24	16	20
Birmingham	23	15	19
Manchester	23	15	19
Edinburgh	16	10	13
Glasgow	16	10	13
Cardiff	16	10	13
Belfast	16	10	13
Newcastle	16	10	13
Sheffield	16	10	13
Nottingham	16	10	13
Leeds	16	10	13
York	16	10	13
Lincoln	16	10	13
Nottingham	16	10	13
Leeds	16	10	13
York	16	10	13
Lincoln	16	10	13

Location	High	Low	Temp
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Lincoln	16	10	13

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,163

